IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,980.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
14th June	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
4th Octr.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MOREA	11000
1st Novr.	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Decr.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon	6350	....	1st July.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June.
Gisela	4260	....	28th July.

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†Fares according to route on Railway.

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Vorwaerts	5990	..	8th July 1913

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Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 19th June,	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 20th June	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

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(Weekly).

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159, tons, on Thursday the 19th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
Trafford Hall .. P	5321	..	21 June
City of Athens	5594	1st July	..
*City of Lahore .. P	6875	..	12 July
*City of London ..	9000	..	19 July
*City of Birmingham	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

P "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

* The above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
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Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	633	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	939	..	737

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CAPITAL	£1,200,000
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Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
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CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

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Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
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Kobe	Shanghai
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Lyons	Tokyo
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CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BAD GRAMMAR

would be the verdict, in the light of grammatical propriety, on the inconsistency that would be suggested in the statement

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

It may sound incorrect by reason of its unfamiliarity and contrariety to the habit of language, but it is nevertheless a fact for our present purpose, as the expression carries an intense meaning and it emphasizes a particular comparison in the direction we intend its use.

All Typewriters on the market, just now, are "The Best," which quite coincides with the German saying, "The best is what one has in his hand," and that bestness is based on the embodiments of qualities which are possessed by some typewriters and not in others. It is, therefore, here that the

ROYAL STANDARD

excels the present "best."

In the ROYAL STANDARD is produced a machine equal to the best on all points; it does not stop here, it goes a step further, and offers itself at a REASONABLE PRICE.

The public has waited many years for some one to produce a typewriter of the Highest quality at a reasonable price and this has now been accomplished. The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER is built upon the most simple and practical principle, eliminating all intricate working parts and, at the same time, giving easy action and great durability. The new models afford every sensible advantage and meet every demand of the public. They possess all the essential features to be found on the Highest Priced machine yet retain the simplicity, strength and convenience of earlier models.

The purchaser of the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical typewriter on the market.

The ROYAL saves money after purchase, because the simplicity of its construction reduces to a minimum the cost for repairs and maintenance.

With all the important additions to the regular equipment, The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER becomes the best furnished and most practical typewriter on the market and it is therefore an easy BETTER THAN THE BEST.

We would draw attention to another fact, namely, that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER has been successful with the BRITISH POST OFFICE and other GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS in England and from which bureaux regular orders are being maintained on the merits of the machine alone.

Send for "ROYAL" Literature, with description of two most popular models to the SOLE AGENTS.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:

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Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
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Manager.

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Chester	125	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125	,, ,,	
Monkey	125	,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
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And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOSEPH GODWIN, LATE OF BOMBAY, A EUROPEAN THEATRICAL ARTIST DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estate are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. At the expiration of one month from this date, the assets of the estate will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

BASIL N. LANG,
Ag. Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 12th day of June, 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH JUNE 1913.

No. 5420.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate a candidate for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to his qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 15th August 1913. The following extracts from the rules for the appointment to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service prescribed in Government Notification No. 10618, dated 19th November 1912, printed at pages 2138 and 2139 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 28th idem, are published for general information :—

* * *

5. A candidate for direct nomination must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. He will be required to produce the following certificates :—

(i) A certificate that he is "a Native of India" as prescribed in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition), signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for an outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.
(iv) Certificates of the examinations which have been passed by him.
(v) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

6. In selecting from amongst the candidates a person for direct nomination very great weight will be given to high educational qualifications, and only candidates who are in all respects qualified by previous education, more especially in Science, English and Mathematics, to follow the course of instruction will be nominated. The scope of the candidate's actual attainments more especially in English, Science and Mathematics will, if necessary, be tested at the time of selection. In Mathematics the candidate should know Arithmetic, Algebra up to and including Quadratic Equations and simple problems, Geometry (the first three books of Euclid) and the elements of Trigonometry including the solution of triangles and the use of logarithms.

7. (1) A candidate selected for direct nomination will be required –

(a) to find two sureties to execute a bond guaranteeing that under special circumstances they will refund all monies expended by Government on the candidate's behalf, etc.;
(b) to undergo a practical training extending over not less than six months in such forests as may be prescribed to him in order to give proof of his fitness for forest work. Such course of training will ordinarily commence on November 1st * * * * and the candidate's final selection for nomination will depend upon the proof which he gives during this training of his suitability for service in the Forest Department.

(2) While undergoing the training prescribed in clause (1) of this rule the selected canditate will receive a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem and will be entitled to travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations.

8. Candidate finally selected under rule 7 (I) (b) will be required—

(a) to proceed to the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, and go through the two years' Provincial service course at the College ;
(b) to sign an agreement binding himself to work diligently while at the College and to serve Government for not less than five years after passing out of the College.

9. A selected candidate may on arrival at the College be required to undergo an examination in English and Mathematics. Failure to pass this examination will entail the cancellation of his nomination.

10 While at the College the selected candidate will receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem payable from the date of his entry into the College. The stipend is not payable for periods of vacation. Should the periodic report of the nominee's progress or conduct be unsatisfactory, the payment of the stipend will be stopped the periodic reports continue to be unsatisfactory, the nomination will be cancelled and the nominee will not be allowed to complete the course.

11. After the conclusion of the Provincial Service course a selected candidate who is certified to have passed it satisfactorily will be appointed to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation for a period of one year, which may be extended to three years or more at the discretion of Government. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator will be placed in executive charge of a Range or Forest Sub-Division, and will receive during the first three years of his probation a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, and thereafter Rs. 200 per mensem, until he is appointed to a vacancy of Extra Assistant Conservator in the sanctioned cadre of the Provincial Forest Service.

* * *

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

G. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.
As modified upto the 1st May, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297, (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto the 1st May 1912, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of August, 1913, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines, in substitution for the existing regular lines of the street, in respect of each of the following streets, namely :—

(1) the public street known as Mahim Bazar Road from its junction with Lady Jamshedji Road to its junction with Mahim Portuguese Church Street.

(2). Mahim Bazar Cross Road from its junction with Mahim Bazar Road running to the Roman Catholic Church on Lady Jamshedji Road.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefore as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 11th day of June 1913.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced and accurate ACCOUNTANT, quick at figures and knowing English, to keep books in Gujarati and audit accounts. Salary Rs. 75 and five years' contract. One who can with ease write Gujarati in distinct big alphabets, need only apply in own writing, stating the present and past situation and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time possible to attend the Office. Box No. A, care of this Paper.

GODOWN KEEPER REQUIRED, for European concern, must be competent with practical experience and furnish guarantee for Rs 2,000. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of recent testimonials, state salary, and when available to "TALLY", Box No. 97, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, able to correspond impressively and write in English and Gujarati press, to work as a personal Secretary to a merchant of various enterprises. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Five years' contract. Time of attendance, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Apply stating present and past situation, salary presently earned enclosing copies of certificates. Apply in own writing, Box No. B, care of this Paper.

FOR THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WANTED.—Additional number of competent and well experienced DOOR-KEEPERS and USHERS, able to speak fluent English, and A SUPERVISOR, accustomed to figure work.

WANTED.—A KEEPER to supervise the execution of the orders on the Stage, one with knowledge of Electricity prefered. Apply personally between 4 and 5 p. m. to Mr. EDWARD PLATT, 211, Hornby Road.

WANTED.—A PRINTER'S ENGINEER. Must have had previous experience, or application will not be considered. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A DESPATCH CLERK who can well understand the business of filling and keeping charge of the correspondence. Apply in own writing stating the present and past situation and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time possible to attend the Office. Box No. C, care of this Paper.

WANTED CAPITALIST to start Spining, Oil, Leather and other Factories in a Native State. Land and other reasonable concessions will be given. Good market for trade, a rare chance. Apply sharp before end of June to No. 79, care of this Paper.

ONE or TWO GENTEEL CANVASSERS REQUIRED, for house to house work in Bombay, Parsees preferred. Apply stating experience, salary wanted and full particulars to Box No. 91, care of this Paper.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, 10 P.M.

STRONGER THAN EVER

Parts III and IV

QVO VADIS ?

The greatest film ever seen.

REAL LIONS,

REAL CHARIOTS.

5,000 Actors.

This week the great story increases in dramatic interest and intensity. Nero is seen at the height of his power and glory.

EVERY INCH OF FILM IS A NEW

MASTERPIECE.

YOU MUST NOT MISS

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That is not all.

FULL FILM PROGRAMME

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ROYAL GERMAN WEDDING.

A STUPENDOUS BILL.

NO RISE IN PRICES.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,

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AND

DRAWING

INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,

ARTISTS'

MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices. Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug. Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY,

Two Performances each evening at 7 and 10 p. m.

ANOTHER

MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME

With complete change throughout and numerous novel and interesting features.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARTISTS

THE

6 BUTTERFLIES

Dainty Viennese Dancers.

THE ROSE TRIO,

A bouquet of "Roses" in a wonderful equilibristic dance.

Mlle. BIBI JAN,

A superb exponent of Turkish dances.

* *

An entirely new programme by the renowned operatic singer.

Mme. JACKOVLEWA

in several Gems from Opera.

* *

4 SISTERS DUBARRY

in their Military extravaganza.

Mlle. FRANCOIS,

Bombay's Piquant Danseuse.

FRAULIEN ADELE DIAMOND

MISS SYBIL GARRARD.

MISS ROSIE JOHNSON,

The sweet Colleen from the Emerald Isle.

MISS JESSIE GILLEY,
MISS ANNIE BLACKBURN.

THE WHIRLWIND COSSACK DANCERS

acknowledged by Press and Public as the most wonderful dancers ever seen on any stage in India or Europe.

THE FAMOUS

JACKOVLEW TRIO.

Application invited by the management for entries from all India for the

RS. 2,000 DANCING COMPETITION.

Prices : Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As 8; Gallery, As 4.

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MULTICOLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

A process by which photographs are produced in the natural colours.

A FINE EXHIBITION OF THIS INVENTION IS GIVEN AT THE FOYER OF THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A magnificent Studio on a large scale will shortly be opened at the Premises attached to the Royal Opera House, and charges will be very moderate.

Rs. 15 and upwards for half a dozen copies.

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LONDON FIRM of MERCHANTS are desirous of entering into special SELLING AGENCY, arrangements with Suppliers of repute in connection with European Markets. Large turnover guaranteed. Bank Credit can be arranged. Bankers' References exchanged. Address direct : W. H. ANGELL & Co., 174, Wool Exchange, London, E. C.

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CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

SEE THE BEAUTIFUL PICTURE-PLAY

"CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT."

A complete realization of Rose Hartwick THORPE'S CHARMING VERSES.

The Programme also includes:—

1. HOW SHE WON HIM ..... (Comedy.)
2. LOVE OF CHRYSANTHEMUM ..... (Drama.)
3. BABY'S FIRST OUTING ..... (Comic.)
4. WILLY THE HUNTER ..... (Comic.)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell ; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes ; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the property at Frere Road, opposite New Post Office, advertised for sale THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, will not be held.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 15th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, near the Police Station, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, by well-known makers, such as tapestry upholstered, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome large cabinets, chiffoniers, corner cabinets, library book presses, bevelled mirror-door zoondaalmirahs, new designed single and double bedsteads, old China and old bronze table ornaments, cut glass gas chandeliers, lamps with 4, 5 and 6 lights, carpets, one Chubbs double door safe, and safes by other makers, English clock by Greenhill, London, strikes every quarter hours with music, marble topped tables, lady's secretariat, jardineers, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, rich engravings, rich table ornaments, plated epergues, office clock by Marks, lady's Roman chairs, hat and umbrella stands, two sets Encyclopaedia Britanica, gold watches by Dent, McCabe, and John Jones, some gold, pearl, and diamond jewellery, large size musical box with spare rollers, brass bedstead, bronze flower stands, Dresden and Terracotta figures, figures with electric lights. English rubber-tyred brougham by Banison Bros., grey Arab horse and harness, etc.

The property of a Hindoo gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as chairs and cupboards, chest of drawers, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, hatstands, wall brackets, single almyrahs, glass partition screens, phonographs and records, writing tables, iron safes, iron beds, etc., etc.

At 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. D. D. Wellington, such as gold bracelets, bangles, neck chains, watch chains, studs, links, collar buttons, rings, earrings, silver watches, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The property of a gentleman :—

1 James Comet bicycle with Dunlop tubes, tyres, Lucas's carbide lamp, pump and Brooke's sadule, etc., only 3 months used.

Several second-hand and new bicycles, by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 double seated glass fronted brougham.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Tribhowandas Jivraj Thakkar, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in his unrecovered outstandings amounting to Rs. 4,659 as per list.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale and the list of the outstandings, apply to the undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 20th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

On FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co.—contd.

on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Fort, near Hotel Majestic and opposite New Museum and Wellington Fountain (where the kit has been removed for sale) valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, rich platedware, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, Genoa velvet upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carved furniture, rich table ornaments, Majolica and China vases, rich oil paintings, handsome table clock by Marcks, chiming every quater hours on Westminister chimes, Rose and Co.'s square piano, cottage piano by Rud Ibach John, singer hand and foot sewing machine, jeweller's scale with cabinet stand, glass fish bowl. 400 days time piece, English palm stands, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, large ice box, Singapore cane furniture, glass bead chicks, copper utensils, etc.

The property of Thomas Taylor, Esq., Manager Curimbhoy Mills, proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in properties at Utalsar in Thana.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gasper Almeida, and insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 22nd Inst. at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of gaothan land with tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Utalsar in District Thana Jilla, Salsette, and admeasures 9 goonthas or thereabouts and bears Survey No. 21, and Falni No. 2, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 71 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by public passage, west by the land of Moses Benjamin Kassooker, on the south by the house of Dhobi Mahadu and on the north by a lane and the house of Antone Dalmade.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th June, 1913.

GONCUROL

A GENUINE

Specific for the

CURE

OF ALL

URINARY DISCHARGES.

STOPS DISCHARGES WITHIN 2 DAYS.

THE GONCUROL AGENCY,

38, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

Please mention this Paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ECONOMY.—Economical Purchases of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES and all kinds of requisites for ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL Officers, can be obtained through the only Firm.—SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

MAGIC RING through which you can see and enquire every thing and get suitable replies, works wonder. Price Rs. 2-8 each.—NOVELTY CO., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls'), will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, 17th. June.

BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
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BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
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Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
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Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR of an airy bungalow, Minton tiled, having 3 large bed rooms, one drawing room, 2 bath rooms, Verandahs all round, open on all sides with a large compound and garden situate at 26, Mount Road, Mazagon, only 2 minutes' walk from the Tram Terminus. Rent very moderate.

Apply on the premises or to

B. NAZIR & Co.,
17-19, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past **130** years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD., DUBLIN.

Distillers to H. M. The King.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT DHABOO STREET.

(Suit No. 1042 of 1911.)

GOOLAMALLY ESSAJI and others .....Plaintiffs.

VS.

TYEBALLI ESSAJI .....Defendant.

Under instructions of Mr. Samsoodin Tajbhoy the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property, on the premises, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhaboo Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 433 square yards be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2493, New No. A. 9515 Old Survey No. 1059 and New Survey No. 2-4460 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. Nos. 6885 and 9727 and Street Nos. 183 and 189 and 1 at 11 and 13 and bounded on the North by the 2nd Cooper Street on the South by the property of Lukmanji Noorberoy on the East by public passage and on the West by the said Dhaboo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Solicitors for the Receiver, Old Secretariat, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cool Mansions, Mayo Road, opposite the Museum and next to Waterloo Mansions, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by John Roberts and others, glass and crockery ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side board, dinner wagons, table lamps, rich carpet, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, cabinet ornaments, fancy vases, wall clocks, writing tables, screens, one sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by "Knake," single, and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, card tables, teapoys, chairs, durrie carpets, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, wall ornaments, pictures, alluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. STANLEY WALKER. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters.

2 gold gilted picture frames.
4 drums boiled linseed oil. 2 kegs orange chromo paint and one white lead.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey horse quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred office shigram, nearly new in good order.
1 Punch Cullian chestnut Arab horse, 14-3, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
5 carts belonging to the Express carrying agency.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN.

Under instructions from the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of Old Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction as 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the grounds of Maidania, the following :—

One electric fountain from the Exhibition of Old Bombay, complete with motors, dynamos starters and electrical accessories, arc lamps and glass illuminating effects.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, slightly damaged by saltwater.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Godown, No. 15, Sassoon Dock, on accont of the concerned:—

109 full-pressed bales of cotton from Kathiawar and Dhollera, slightly damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Mill property, known as the Saraswati Mills, Limited, consisting of Land, Mill Buildings, Plant and Machinery, situate at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. N. Hogg and Hurgowandas Mulchand, the Liquidators of the Saraswati Mills, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable Mill premises and Machinery, known as Saraswati Mills, Limited.

The Mill is in full working order and is being carried on by the Liquidators by whom it will be sold as a going concern (exclusive of book debts and outstandings) and the purchaser at the sale, in addition to the purchase price bid by him for the Mill premises, Land and Machinery, shall take over and pay for, at a valuation to be made as mentioned in the conditions, the liquid assets of the Mill and shall have the benefit of, and be responsible for, all uncompleted contracts and orders.

The immoveable property consists of an area of about 33,620 square yards on the West of Sopari Bagh Road, running back to the G.I.P. Railway, and bounded on the South by the Jacob Sassoon Mill, about 4,006 square yards, bearing New Survey Nos. 3—2552 and 4—2556 is of Foras tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 6-6-0 the remainder bearing New Survey No. 1—2563 is of Toka tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 155-14-10 to Government.

The Buildings on the land consist of one large 2-storied mill building, containing 21,500 ring spindles and preparatory machinery, one 50ft. by 80ft. mixing room, one store room, one large fireproof godown with manager's bungalow on the top, two large non-fireproof godowns, one large office building, two waste sheds, one small store godown, one time-keeper's office and one mechanic's shop.

The Mill is fully equipped with up-to-date machinery by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Brooks and Doxeys, Hitherington and Sons, and Howard, and Bullough and other well-known makers.

A detailed description of the Land, Buildings and Machinery will be found in the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers or Liquidators or the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who will also produce a plan of the property to any intending purchaser. Orders to view the premises can be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Old Nagpada Road.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, at the premises under instructions of Mr. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and Mr. Jafferbhoy Somji Parpia and Jenabai widow of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo trustees of the estate of Gulamali Peerbhoy Natho, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Pirbhoy Natho, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of April, 1910, and further charge dated the 9th day of December 1910 both made between the said mortgagor of the first part and Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the second part, and the said Jafferbhoy Somji and Jenabai of the third part, and the two indentures of further charge dated the 22nd day of April 1912, and the 1st day of July, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said Abdul Kadar Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual fazendari tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Old Nagpada Road, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Ward B Nos. 3203 and 2403 and Street Nos. 44-50, Old Nagpada Cross Lane and 513-23 Memonwada Road, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the west by Memonwada Road on or towards the south by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Molvi Nizamoodin and bearing New Survey No. 3084.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Gamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILL, situate at the junction of Grant Road, and Upper Duncan Road, with the Mill Machinery and Articles, relating to the Flour Business.

Suit No. 13 of 1913.

Gulamalli Gulamhoosein .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Cassambhai Thaverbhai and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the fronting the north side of Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,562 square yards, or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 4944, 2822, 2823, 3007, Collector's New Nos. 11171, 9810. A-9809-9808, Old Survey Nos. 1380, 2143 4400, 2142, 1-2142, New Survey Nos. 5671, 5674, 3-5673, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward E Nos. 23-513. and 516 and 732, and Street Nos. 183—1971—4rl and bounded on or towards the East by the properties of Shapurji Hormasji Toddiwalla, and the Bombay Municipality, and Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the property of Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji and Bapty Road, on or towards the North by the property of Moosa Haji Joonas, and on or towards the South by the Grant Road, and all which premiset are delineated on the map or plan kept with the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., and thereon coloured by a red boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their Office, No. 28. Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th June, 1913.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, captain W. Moxon, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails a general and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes, Co's steamer Sydney 2650 tons, Captain J. Leuegne, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to day for Noumea.

The P. & O. Co's steamer India 4150 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2437 tons, Captain J. Klattenhoff, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with general cargo.

The steamer Norfolk, 2506 tons, Captain D. Buchley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Arab Co's steamer Bahrein 1452 tons, Captain Grant arrived in harbour on Friday from Busreh with a general cargo 6 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Purnea, 2126 tons, Captain M. G. Williams sailed yesterday for Natal &c., with a general cargo 12 cabin an 250 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 12th June 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finais .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley ... ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator....Capt Hickman Survey Str.
R I M S Dalhousie .....Comd Robinson ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 13.

Bahrein .....Grant .....Arab ...Strs Ld
Benacre .....1952 Jones.....T M & Co
C. Radcliffe ...3675 Mathews .....T M & Co
Cairncross ....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Carthusian.....3576 Davies .....
City of Agra.....3093 Buck...K Nixon and Co
Clan Macfarlane...3107...Swanston...J F & C
Farara .....717 Feathers .....S W and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
India .....Talbot.....P & O Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Lowther Range Greendry .....T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy.T M and Co
Taiybee ....2041 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
Niniah .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Nurani .....2870 Atkin.....T M and Co
Norfolk.....Bachley .....T M & Co
Obra .....352 Fenwick .....M M & Co
Risaldar .....3091 Jones .....T M and Co
Romera.....3189 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen.....2305 Burger ...A Yull & Co
Rotenfels ...3590 G ose .....W and A G & Co
Sutherland....2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Schwarzenfels...2443 Kotsevich.W & A G & Co
Stephanotis ...2384 Goodridge. A Yule and Co
Subadar.....3987 Crabbin .....T M & Co
Sydney.....2650 Lavegue.....Noumea ... M Maritimes Co
Portlos ...1959 Roberts.....G & A G & Co
Umona.....2338 Rivers .....Lpool... .. W& A G & Co
Urlana.....3383 Pratt .....M M and Co
Ujina .....3425 Hill .....M M and Co
Vellore ...168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Virawa.....2176 Owen .....M M & Co
Wildenfels...2792 Spillmann ...W A & G & Co
Arabia.....4093 Palmer .....P and O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chakrata...	..3467	Smith..	Antwerp ...	18-6	M M and Co
B Teesarrell	2479	Lowe ..	Ralli Brothers		
C&R Havraise ...	3549	Salilo...	Dunkirk.....		M Maritimes Co
D&E Delta...	4780	Martin	Aden	21-6	P & O Co
F Clan Leslie ...	2199	Henderson...	J F and Co		
G Kanzler	1365	Schopp	A S Co		
H Bahmani ...	1872	...Mc Intyre ...	Jeddah...		T M & Co
K Koronna ...	2237	Purkis ...	W & A G and Co		
M Clan Macintyre...	3052	East...	16-6	J F & Co	
N Ikwen	2615	Jenkins	J F and Co		
O Ville-de-Boudeaux...	3004...	Giulioh	J M & Co		
Q Zamani	2472	Driver...	18-6	T M & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia.	2639	Kingaird...	Marseilles ...	17-6	W and A G and Co
2 Sardegna ...	3125	Pescetto...	Ganoa ...	18-6	R Line
4 Aristo...	...2780	Bjork...	Karachi ...	11-3...	J F and Co
5 Wardenfels	2792	Spillman ...	12-6	T M & Co	
6 Penang Mara	3145	Nowa Kobe...	16-4	N Y Kaisha	
7 Wachtfels...	3627	Heipers ..	Karachi...	22-6	W & A G & Co
8 Royal Prince.....	3515	Coull.....	20-6	K N & Co	
9 China 4161	Torque	P & O Co			
10 & 11 Nordmark	3173	Leising	Karachi...	18-6...	W and A G and Co
15 Lancefield...	3671	Meikle...	17-6	J F & Co	

H W P D

Kaveri.....553 Fakseri .....B & S N Co

OF SIDE Q.

Markomannia .....2840 Fapps...Hamburg..... 13-5...W & A G & Co

M W D D

Yeddo .....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co

OF SIDE K.

Lhasa.....950 Penny.....M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Norfolk	Buchley ...	Calcutta, May 1
	Bahrein	Grant	Busreh, May 30
	India	Talbot	London, May 25

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Sutton Hall...	Jenkins ...	Manchester
	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi
	Weissenfels...	Kattenhoff.	Hamburg
	Purnea	Williams ...	Natal &c

The steamer Sydney, Captain Levegne, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Noumea &c.

The steamer Bankura began to load yesterday for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Neuralis," left Suez on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "City of Lahore" outward bound sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The battleship "Centurion," our twenty third ship of the Dreadnought type, has been commissioned for service with the Home Fleet. Britain now has twenty-three Dreadnoughts in commission as against Germany's thirteen.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWES—May 26, at 1 Undercliffe Road, Felixstowe, the wife of Capt. F. E. Andrewes, Royal Garrison Art., of a son.

BLATHWAYT—May 27, at 15 Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill. W., the wife of Capt. Henry Wynter Blathwayet, Royal Field Art. of a son.

GRÆME—May 23, at Melrose, Guernsey, C.I., the wife of Capt. J. A. Græme, R. E., of a son

PYM—May 26, at Foxwold. Brasted, the wife of Capt. C. E. Pym, of a son stillborn.

RAWNSLEY—May 26, at Holly House, Ollerton, Knutsford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. T. Rawnsley, Royal Army Medical Corps of a daughter.

SNEE—May 26, at West Hampstead, London, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Snee, of the Punjab Mission, Church Missionary Society, of a daughter.

WELCH—May 25, at The Barn, Wargrave, the wife of Commander Gerald H. Welch, R. N., of His Majesty's ship "Dread- of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEAKIN—WHELER—May 21, at Holy Trinity, Brompton Parish Church, by the Rev. A. W. Gough, assisted by the Rev. R. M. Mayes, Gerald B. Deakin to Dorothy, only daughter of Col. C. S. Wheler (late 6th King Edward's Own Cav.) and Mrs. Wheler.

GRAY—McCALLUM—April 2, at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., John Herbert Gray, of Kinfauns, Montery Avenue, Oak Bay, Victoria, B. C., son of Edward Gray, M.B., C.M., late of Cinnamara, Assam, and grandson of the late John Gray, Q.C., Solicitor to the Treasury to Gladys Ross Kinghurst., daughter of the late Mr. A. Campbell McCallum, and of Mrs. McCallum, of Courland, Foul Bay, Victoria, British Columbia.

DEATHS.

FERGUSSON—May 23, at Broomlee House West Linton, Charles Hamilton Fergusson, late major 1st batt. Seaforth Highlanders, son of the late Sir William Fergusson, Bart., of Spitalhaugh, aged 63.

TICKELL—May 26, at Bedford. Alice Esther, wife of Charles Tickell, late Indian Public Works Dept.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNN—May 29, at Naini Tal, to Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Dunn, of a son.

TAYLOR—June 7, at the Nursing Home, Kasauli, the wife of Mr. G. Taylor, C.V.D., Ferozepore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WHITTLESCA—McQUEEN—June 7, at Calcutta, Charles Henry Whittlesca, of Camberwell, London, to Hope, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. McQueen, Partrick Hill, Glasgow.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—The venerableness of old age is more beautiful than the bloom of youth.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

Doge's March .....from The Merchant of Venice .....Rosse
Overture .....Pique Dame ...Suppe
Idyll .....Land of Dreams.Driffill
Reminiscencess of...Verdi .....Godfrey
Valse .....Gipsy Love .....Lehar
Intermezzo .....Secrets... .....Ancliffe
Two-Step .....Robert E. Lee ...Pather

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....The Bravest of the Brave..... .....Dunn
Overture ...La Dame Blanche ...Boieldieu
Valse .....My Dream .....Waldteufel
Selection ...The Girl in the Taxi..Gilbert
Serenade ...Venetian .....Belley
Selection...The Mikado .....Sullivan
Intermezzo...Little Gadabout.....Colin

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Telegraphic communication with Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Sind, has been restored.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Penang Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. on Monday the 16th June instead of on the 14th as previously notified.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection. One Malbronck Monkey (Cercopithuns Cynosurus) by Mr. Phirozshaw S. Dover. A scaly Ant-eater (Mains peuladoctylis) by Mr. B.D. Richards through the B. N. H. Society, a Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocomellus) by Capt. T. H. Marshall, of Deesa.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Under the auspices of the Salle Francaise, Prof. Peltier delivered an interesting lecture on M. Eugéne Brioux and his comedies, which was entitled "Moliere Revived." The lecturer said that he had two reasons for choosing that subject, first by the beautiful and rare example, which was afforded by the life of Brieux and secondly the high tone of morality pervading his dramatic works. He reminded his hearers that, in recognition of his merit as a distinguished dramatist, M. Brieux had been admitted only a few years ago to the chosen circle of the immortal Forty, i. e. the French Academy. A man of very humble position and poor education, he had pushed his way upward in the world by sheer force of genius. He left the primary school at the age of 14 to enter a workshop as an apprentice. He possessed no University degrees. He acquired all his knowledge by his own efforts, unaided except by his own good sense, intelligence, and perseverance. While he was an apprentice he spent his small savings, which hardly amounted to a few sous a week, in buying cheap editions of literary masterpieces. He utilised all his leasure moments. After a hard day's work, he would sit up till a late hour in the night devouring his books sitting not for the most part in his small room, for he had no money wherewith to pay for the light, but under the street gas-lamp. It was thus that he learnt Latin all by himself without the aid of a teacher. At the age of 15 he produced his first drama, which gave an eariy endication of his great talent as a dramatist. After leaving the workshop he worked for sometime as a clerk in a Bank, and then betook himself to journalism. It was to this profession of journalism that he owed the variety in his subjects, the clearness in his exposition, and the boldness with which he tackled the gravest and the most burning questions of the day.

M. Pellies then described some of the works of great dramatist and expounded the moral conveyed by them. He discussed at great length the question of the antagonism between two essentially distinct dramatic systems, the one deriving its principle from the famous theory of Art for Art, that is to say Art considered as its own end, without any moral or utilitarian object, and the other considering the drama as a tribunal, so to say or as a pulpit. He (the lecturer) said that he agreed with a contemporary critic who had said that the drama had a less humble function to fulfil; to paint men indeed, but also to awaken the public concience, to set before men examples, to inspire them with a hatred of villainy and selfishness, and a love of honesty, a just and wholesome idea that everything is not food here below, that other joys more delicate than the mere gratification of our appetites exist, and that it is noble at times to sacrifice ourselves to an idea, to a principle, to a scruple. Summing up his lecture he (the lecturer) observed that Brieux was a powerful dramatist. He knew how to find striking words and situations, which evoked laughter and aroused emotions. His psychology was fine and profound. He wished to use those means to show to his countrymen and to the world at large the path of good. The dramas of M. Brieux were what might be called utilitarian dramas. They set people thinking, and made them act. M. Brieux had become in drama a champion of truth, justice, honesty, and rectitude against falsehood, iniquity, treachery and disloyalty. He worked not only for personal success but for the general good. He wanted to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-beings while amusing them. He sought to diminish the sum total of evil and to promote good. In a word he was an apostle in dramas.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

MORAL EDUCATION.

Mr. F. J. Gould, the lecturer and demonstrator of the Moral Education League, London, who, very recently at the instance of the Bombay Government, delivered moral lectures in the schools of the Bombay Presidency, has, we hear, after his return to England, caused the following note to be printed about "Useful Instruction" in matters religious, moral, and other, of Mr. Motilal, M. Munshi, B.A., LL. B., pleader High Court, appellate side :—

"From many minds.—People who love anthologies will find in Mr. M. M. Munshi's three vols. of *Useful Instruction* (Gujrati Printing Press, Bombay ; seven Rupees the set) not only the useful gems from European poets and essayists, but a large proportion of extracts from the folk-tales, proverbs, maxims and religious thought of India, and the East generally. Jain precepts mingle their sweetness with the notes of Shakespeare, and stories from the Mahabharata come face to face with Cowper. The whole collection is alphabetised under ethical headings, such as Character, Death, Economy, Family, Gratitude, Human Brotherhood Industry, etc."

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	14	m 7	59	26	1
		7	31 a	26	1
Sun	15	m 8	56	26	11
		8	31 a	25	11
Mon	16	m 9	54	27	8
		9	27 a	25	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	14	m 1	12	17	1
		1	35 a	20	3
Sun	15	m 2	2	16	4
		2	45 a	20	4
Mon ...	16	m 2	50	15	9
		3	46 a	20	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14 (Satur.)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 16m
15 (Sunday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m
16 (Monday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

4th Sunday after Trinity.—15th June, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion, Choral—Lloyd in E. flat, Hymns 242, 317, 553, 558. 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Tours in F., Hymns 229, 22, 370. Collections for church expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-45 a. m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for church expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service—9 a.m. Gujerathi Service—2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a. m., Matins, Sermon and Litany; Rev. H. Martindale will preach. Collection for church expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion)., (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church). —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30,7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards. Sunday

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 13. BOMBAY, June 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 5-16		1-4
3 do. Rentes.	85	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	63 13-16		1-13
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 5-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 5-8		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	58 1-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·36 5-8	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 3-8		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 5-8		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do, 7 day Market Loans ...	3 5-8	1-8	

Bar Gold ...77-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 1-316d. unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Dull.

The Bombay mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions...	£37,800,000	Inc. £ 260,000
Public Deposits.	£13 800,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Other Deposits...	£10,100,000	Inc. £ 1,400,000
Govt. Securities...	£12 800,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities.	£11,000,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000
Notes and Gold..	£27,900,000	Inc. £ 600,000

The Bank Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Good business done.
Futures	...	Steady
Manchester	Buyers only taking current enquirements.	
Total Sales	...	12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	1,000 "
Imports	...	4,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6·70—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9·80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·46	6·44	6·34
—01	—01	—01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·21	6·14	6·10
—01	—01	—01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar. Mar.-Apr
6·09	6·09	6·10 6·11
—01	—01	—01 —01

New York 11 a.m., July 11·97, Oct. 11·29.
New York official Noon call July 12·09 Oct. 11·41.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·22, Oct. 11·35.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	4,000
" Receipts at " last year...	2 200
" Exports to Great Britain ..	6,000
" Exports to Continent ...	17,000
Spot Cotton ...	Mutilated

Futures—Month of July 12·05+12
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·18+11 Mutilated
Mutilated advanced on unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 3-8 unchgd.
Futures month of July ...	12·28+11
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·44+15
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 3-4+1-4
Do. Months ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—	Lon.—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ...	37 1-4+1-4
Do. Month— ...	June-July. London—Value.

Tone—Firm

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...	35 5-8unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	June-July.—Value Dull
Barletta Russo ...	36 unchgd —June—Quiet

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	unchanged
Do. Months ...	.....

SEEDS

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	51 unshgd
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.	—Antwerp—Done and buyers
Brown Cawnpore ...	47+1-4
Do. Months—	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.	—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ..	45 3-4+1-2
Do. Months— ...	June July.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Calcutta ...	43 9 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
	London—Done and Buyers—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	42 1-2+5-8
Do. Months— ...	July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—	Amsterdam—Done

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-11-3unchgd. June-July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ...	9 7-8 —1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	3 9 1-2 +1-4d. June-July—Sellers—Steady

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 79 1-2unchgd
Yellow Metal ...	d. 6 15-16unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 65 1-2 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS :—
"Clintonia".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)..	13 1 1-2unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—	Sellers.

Tone—Small business at about previous rates.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	Neglected.
Months of Shipments ...	do
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...	9 4 3-4—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...	Aug—Sellers.
	9 7 1-4—1-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Very quiet—Limited business.

E A & Similar Crystals C & F India ...	13 3 1-4unchgd
Months of Shipments ...	July-Augt.—Sellers.

Tone—Little doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...	Nominal.
Month of Shipments ...	.....

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—	
Do.	11 0 3-4—June—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do.	11 2 1-4 —June—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—	
Do.	12 0 3-4—June—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—	
Do.	12 2 1-4—June—Value.

Tone—Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [June 13TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
80 Boxes Bulns ...	2,065,920	London	National Bank
Sova ...	30,000	do	do
12 Boxes Bulns ...	5,85,000	do	Supdt. P& O S N Co
Sova ...	1,27,500	do	do
4 Boxes Bulns ...	2,63,800	do	Hongkong Bank
25 Boxes Sovns ...	18,7 ,000	Alexandria	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY MAIL on 11th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	62	72,514
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	41	49,680

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 5th June 1913	5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 12th June	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 4th June	7 "

EXCHANGE—

The market is quiet and unchanged at 1s. 3,15 16d. T. T. and 1s. 3,31 32d. on Demand. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance. Bills are not offering at our quotations.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-3d. July
Do, do France	170 1-2
Do, do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-2
Shanghai "	... 191 1-4
Japan "	... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The masket opened steady at 96 for Cash and 84,15 16 for the first settlement and has improved during the day. A moderate business has been done and rates close as under.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	96	2 0
Settlement	... "	96	0 0
2nd "	... "	95	14 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London declined 1-8 the rate for ready being 27 5-16 and for forward 27 5-8. New York was 1-5 down at 59 1-4. The local market opened at 69 3-8 for the first settlement and has remained steady during the day with a small business passing.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0	9
Australian Gold	... "	24	0	0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... "	69	6	0
1st Settlement	... "	69	6	0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	10	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... "	78	12	0
1st Settlement March	... "	78	12	0
2nd Settlement	... "	79	0	0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs allotments were made of 1·90 lakhs bills and 45 lakhs T.T. at 1s 3d 31-32 and 1s 4d respectively tenderers at these rates receiving in full. The total amount sold for the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is reduced to 40 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 23rd May and arrived to-day with the mail of the 30th May brings £ 180,000 Silver, $270,000 bar gold and £ 10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	21,000
Bombay ...	... "	80,000
Madras ...	... "	149,000
	Total .. "	2,50.000

The steamer which left London on the 30th May and comes with the mail of the 6th June brings £350,000 Silver, £260,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay ; as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,00,000
Bombay ...	... "	6,50,000
Madras ...	... "	2,60,000
Total... "		11,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 6th June and comes with the mail of the 13th June brings £200,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns, but no silver, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	70,000
Bombay ...	... "	Nil
Madras ...	... "	1,20,000
Total... "		1,90,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	16,19,000
Other Deposits ...	32,78,000	... "
Sundries	90,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	21,18,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	11,33,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	7,47,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	17,72,000
Bullion	.....	32,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	1,32,000
Sundries	71,000	.....
Cash	32,76,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	40,511	33,304	+ 7,207
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 12th June 1913 ...	2,555,998	2,359,454	+193544
Shipments for the week	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	15,628	6,906	+ 8,722
China ...			
Japan ...	5,750	44	+ 5,706
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	21,378	6,950	+ 14,428
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 12th June 1913 ...			
Europe ...	319,938	311,523	+ 68,413
China ...	32,251	31,805	+ 446
Japan ...	849,583	798,18	+ 21,371
Coast Ports ...	23,680	24,295	— 615
Total...	1,255,453	1,165,813	+ 89,617
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	8,195	4,035	+ 4,160
China ...			
Japan ...	30,729	5,906	+ 23,723
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 31st May 1913, 16,354 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 7th June 1913—9,122 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	401	271,260	273,0:5
Central India.	102	93,952	150,148
Barsee and Nagur ...	538	108,708	109,398
Berar ...	1,474	473,973	531,153
Central Provinces ...	815	262,672	355,911
Total Oomras	3,330	1,174,575	1,419,635
Dholleras ...	15,133	228,825	30,181
Broach ...	1,949	2?8,570	142,075
Compta and Dharwar ...	9,126	143,447	246,819
Westerns ...	6,983	89,082	
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	200	345,968	121,827
Bengals (Bajputana) ...	2,185	125,242	90 846
Sind ...	550	117,748	93,889
Persian ...	56	2,366	4,774
American ...	504	33,249	198,682
Egyptian ...	46	2,190	1,571
Other sorts...	449	4,736	9,255
Total ...	40,511	2,555,998	2,359,454

a Or 26,402 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 12th June 1913 ...	2,555,998
	2,955,998
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 12th June 1913 ...	1,255,430
	1,700,568
Less Afloat	38,924
	1,661,644
Less Estimated mill consumption	821,000
	840,644
Less up-country by rail ...	25,476
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 13th June 1913.	815,168
Difference since last week ...	— 21,044

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

At the beginning of the week the home markets showed signs of a further advance, particularly in the July position in New York which is being manipulated. Later on fluctuations occurred but at the close the market is again steadier. Weather reports have been conflicting, but on the whole the crop may be said to be making fair progress. and any steadiness has been due to a good spot demand, and to manipulation of old crop positions, rather than to adverse crop news. Messrs Neill Bros. Circular has been issued during the week and the telegraphic summary of same gives their estimate of the acreage at 37,150.000 In connection with this it should be borne in mind that Messrs, Neill Bros estimate of the acreage at this time last year was 36,000,000, against the Bureau acreage of 34,100,000 published early in July last year. Spot sales in Liverpool have been large, aggragating 70,000 bales since last Friday, a record for this season. Telegraphic advices regarding the weather in America are less favourable to-day.

The feature of the week in the local market has been the advance in the price of fine Broach for June delivery. Selection of Broach has become very difficult and the better prices paid for nice lots of ready cotton, helped by the advance at home, caused a rise in contracts for fine. This also applies, though in a less degree, to fine Khamgaon Akola June and other Oomras descriptions and to Bengals. Khandeish is slightly steadier, but Sawginned Coompta and Westerns show little change. The business passing for forward delivery in all descriptions has been small. New crop is quiet but steady with very little doing, and rates are governed by home news and monsoon conditions.

We have referred above to the effect, of ready prices on contract rates. At times there has been quite a good demand for ready, the enquiry running on Broach, Bengals and high class Oomras for export, and rates for these descriptions show a rise all round. Mathias and Khandeish have also been in some demand by exporters. Mills have bought most of the above descriptions as also Khandwa. The tone of the market is steadier. Many of the up country dealers are holding their Bombay stocks for better prices.

The opening of the monsoon has been of a decidedly satisfactory character. The rainfall has been general over the entire cotton area, and in most districts is well a head of the average.

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD AND Co. :—"In North Carolina rain, cool. In Georgia and South Carolina weather clear and cool." Our New York friends cable :—"Had rain and cold weather in Atlantic States. Up to present time no complaint of damage. Do not look for much change in the market, but on any further decline think market a purchase for moderate profits."

GRUNING AND Co. :—"Liverpool market advance late on buying orders from America. Spinners are buying Spot cotton freely. There is less confidence in lower prices.

A STERN AND Co :—Market advancing in consequence of uncertain weather conditions. Think market likely to improve temporarily."

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July ...	11·73	12·05	+ ·32
" Oct. ...	11·18	11·37	+ ·19
Spot ...	11·90	Mutilated	.....
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	12·03	12·28	+ ·25
" Oct. ...	11·26	11·44	+ ·18
Spot ...	12 3-16	12 3-8	—3-16
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July	6·34	6·46	+ ·12
" Sept-Oct.	6·13	6·21	+ ·08
Spot ...	6·65	6·70	+ ·04

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G Broach	... Rs.	231-2 Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals	... "	244 Jan.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	295 June
do. Khamgaon Akola..		255 do
do. Bengal ...		241-2 do
Good Sawginned Dharwar		275 do
Good M G Coompta		279 do
Good M. G. Westerns		275 do
Good H. G. Westerns		268 do
Good M. G. Miraj		281 do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Dull (?)
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·50	6·48	6·38
+04	+04	+04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·25	6·17	6·14
+04	+03	+04
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·13	6·13	6·14
+04	+04	+04

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet during the past week with little business doing and rates are easier. The following is reported:—

DUNKIRK:—About 5,000 tons, July to October at 14s. 6d. light seeds, 16s. 6d. seeds cotton.

HAMBURG:—Business done in ready steamer at 17s. to 17s. 6d. cotton.

ANTWERP:—Small lots of cotton at 16s. ready.

THE ELLERMAN LINE:—Booked about 1,800 tons for June shipment at 16s. 6d. light seeds, 17s. 6d. wheat.

FIXTURES:—The following charters are reported.

S.S. "LOWTHER RANGE":—For two p. p. at 18s. 6d. scale for June.

S. S. "RAMSEY:"—For two p. p. at 17s. scale July-August.

S. S. "SCHWARZENFELS:"—For Marseilles at 16s. 6d. scale for June.

S.S. "CARTHUSIAN" and S.S. "NYANZA" for June at 20s. Ore.

The following are rates :—

	June.		
Antwerp	14s 6d	l. s	16s 6d s. c.
Hull	15s	"	
Dunkirk	15s 6d	"	17s 6d "
Hamburg	15s	"	17s "
Genoa	15s	"	17s "
Liverpool / Marseilles	16s	"	18s "
London	15s 6d	"	17s 6d "
Trieste-Venice	21s	seed	22s cotton

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	4,244,963	2,854,224
Linseed	2,483,661	2,687,912
Rape, Rai ...	737,692	749,340
Gingelyseed ...	1,014,611	607,175
Poppyseed	323,501	211,998
Groundnuts ...	745,101	826,018
Castorseed ...	1,355,084	946,924
Rice.....	2,840,135	2,420,297
Myrabollams ...	505,056	686 434
Cottonseed.....	2,530,519	2,315,729
Mowraseed.....	23,734	10,317
Gram	541,889	890,340
Jowar.....	462,075	581,613
Maize	5,774	363,684
Barley.....	126,584	not recorded

LINSEED :—

We have little change to report in this market. Small fluctuations have occurred at home and prices here have followed home advices. For September delivery there is some business doing. New Crop April May is now quoted in the bazaar, but so far there is little doing. The market closes with a steadier tone.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	8	0 B.T.
September ...	"	8	7	6 R.T.
April-May. ...	"	8	13	6 "

RAPESEED :—

The market continues quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	"	7	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	"	8	9	0 R.T.
" Guzerat	"	8	8	0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

This market also continues quiet. There is some business passing in hard yellow and hard red sorts.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c. ...	5	6	0	R.T.
" Delhi, Sept ...	5	10	0	"
White Delhi May 1914	5	11	0	"

POPPYSEED :—

The market is quiet with a moderate enquiry. Prices are rather easier.

We quote :

Ready ...	Rs.	11	10	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

The market continues steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	35	0	0

COTTONSEED :—

Quiet but steady and unchanged.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	26	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Stocks are small and pieces are steadier.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	51	0	0

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	57	8	0
Black Kutni ...	"	49	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	63	0	0
" Secunderabad	"	61	0	0

MOWRASEED :—

Quiet. Small business passing.

We quote :—

July-Sept... ...Rs.	8	4	0	R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	40,511	bales.
Wheat	126 316	cwts.
Linseed	69,674	"
Rapeseed	20,673	"
Gingellyseed	4,687	"
Poppyseed	7,607	"
Groundnuts... ...	3,039	"
Castorseed	32 361	"
Rice	13,382	"
Myrabollams... ...	2,467	"
Cottonseed	22,456	"
Mowrassed	3,609	"
Gram	22 001	"
Joowar	749	"
Maize	nil	
Barley	204	"

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been a moderate enquiry by China buyers during the past week, and business has been done in 10's for forward delivery at 7 3-16 annas. There has also been some demand for 12's and 20's, and ready lots have changed hands at 7 7-16 and 8 3-8 annas respectively. The tone of the market at the close is steady.

bales.

Fortnightly sales from Hongkong..2,500
Unsold stock at Hongkong ..22,000

IMPORTS.

Description.	Stock on 31st March 1913.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importers' Godowns.	Deliveries from Dock Sheds.	Total in May 1913.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Stock on 31st May 1913.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st January. 1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales		Bales					
Cotton Piece-goods	33,190	8,401	2,017	11,518	823	32,367	17,787	16,670	11,604	.....	.....
Cotton Piece-goods	44,223	11,460	7,988	19,448	114	41,337	32,925	34,0.7	29,784	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	632	33	110	143	2	634	661	733	401	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	2,038	171	1,330	1,701	76	1,962	2,119	1,003	1,066	.....	.....
Cotton Twist and Yarns ...	8,723	2,727	1,363	4,090	293	8,666	8,750	7,217	6,850	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns...	2,905	761	225	1,987	27	2,909	1,430	1,148	1,840	.....	.....
Copper Braziers... ...	765	490	7	497	23	768	2,501	3,809	814	360	512
Yellow Metal Braziers ...	1,965	865	20	905	129	1,826	2,400	2,897	1,438	803	859

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piecegoods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal sheets.
(Including Deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings.)

PIECE-GOODS.

The home and local markets are quiet and buyers in Manchester are only taking current requirements, while here prices are easier.

GREY GOODS :—The market is very quiet and prices are easier.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues dull with very little business passing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is very dull and there is hardly anything doing at present.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES :—Both the home and local markets are quiet and unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market remains very quiet and unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL :—The Home market has dropped about 30s. per ton during the week. This has disorganised our market prices have gone lower.

COAL MARKET.

	Ready.	Forward.
Heilger's Anthracite coal ...	Nil	Rs. 17
" Standard coal ...	Nil	Rs. 17

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong.

Snowflake Brand .....150° American	per case. Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand.....150° American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand .....75° Abel A'can	"	5 2 2
Devoe's Lmp Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....125° American	"	4 14 2
Tiger Brand ... .125° American	"	4 14 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ..... 125°	per 2 tins	4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....125°		4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ..125°	per 8 l. gals. "	3 11 0
Camel Brand in tins...125°	per 2 tins	4 5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil" Victoria" per two tins	3	11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound...	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	13	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	7	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	11	0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair...	4	5	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4	0	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	8	0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5	8	0
Anchor cases per case ...	5	0	0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4	14	0

SHARES.

The market is active and rates have advanced in many cases during the week. The good commencement of the Monsoon has supported prices of mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,695, Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 69, Indian Specie are unchanged at Rs. 67, Eastern Bank at Rs. 87. In mill companies, Ahmedabad advance are steady at Rs. 890, Bombay cotton at Rs.240, Bombay Dyeing at Rs.740, Bombay United at Rs. 530, Crescents at Rs. 118 3-4, Currimbhai's at Rs. 287 1-2 to Rs. 290. Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are at and about Rs. 1,475 for July delivery. Central Indias after touching Rs. 2,120 have improved to Rs. 2,140, Chinas have ruled at and about Rs. 805. Davids have closed steady at Rs. 525 for July delivery and Fazalbhoys at Rs. 530. Finlays have improved to Rs. 380, Kohinoors to Rs. 805, Madhavji Dharamsi Mill Shares have kept steady at and about Rs. 1,500, Manekji Petits are unchanged at Rs. 3,200. New Great Eastern are steady, at Rs. 252 1-2, New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,090, Phœnix at Rs. 163 3-4, Standards at Rs. 1,400. Sun Mill Shares at Rs.132 1-2, Swans at Rs. 295, Swadeshis at Rs. 1,725, Textiles at Rs. 1,455. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 670, Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 137, Sind Light Railway Shares at Rs. 141, Upper Sindh Light Railway Shares at Rs. 15 premium, Tapti Valley at Rs. 590, Ahmedabad Dholka at Rs. 133, Central Provinces at Rs. 97, Gujarat railways at Rs. 122. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 175, Bamankuas at Rs. 4, Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 100, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation at Rs. 632 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ld. Ordinary Shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 202 to Rs. 203 and later on they have improved to Rs. 205, while Preference Shares are unchanged at Rs. 173, a good lot of Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company's shares has been put through at Rs. 20. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary Shares are weak at Rs. 240 and Preference Shares have declined to Rs. 270. Phillips are steady at Rs. 38. Port Caning and Land Improvement Company shares are steady at Rs. 850, Shivrajpurs have changed hands at Rs. 20 1-4. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary Shares after touching Rs. 95 1-2 have again improved to Rs. 97 1-2, Preference Shares are quiet at Rs. 173 and Deferred Shares at Rs. 217. Treachers have improved to Rs. 510, Press shares are steady. Indian cotton have changed hands at Rs. 142 1-2. New Berars at Rs. 557 1-2 to Rs. 560. New Mofussils are at and about Rs. 880, Volkarts are unchanged at Rs. 690. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 12.

Silver, Spot 27 5-16
„ 2 months hence ... 27 5-8
Tone of Market— Quiet with little doing

LONDON, June 12.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN. Spot ... ... 87 Sellers.
Shellac TN. Spot June dely ... 87 do
Shellac TN. Spot Aug. dely ... 88 do
Shellac Tone of closing market for TN. Spot ... ... Firm
Shellac Tone of closing market for TN. Futures ... ...
General Tone of Market—Generally firm with fair business passing.

LONDON, June 12.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 27 5-16
Silver 2 Months ... 27 5-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Dull
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...No buyers.
Rentes 3 p. c. ... ... £ 84 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div... £ 74 5-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ 87 1-2
Sterling loan ... ... £ 87 1-2
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... £ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ...
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ...
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p. c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·23
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·43
New york (Demand Bills) dls ... ... 4·86 1-2
Interest day to day loans 3 3 8
Do. 7 days Market loans 3 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4 3-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5

LIVERPOOL, June 13.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 12,000
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·46	6·48
July-Aug....	6·44	6·46
Aug.-Sept...	6·34	6·36
Sept.-Oct....	6·21	6·23
Oct.-Nov....	6·14	6·16
Nov.-Dec....	6·10	6·12
Dec-Jan....	6·09	6·11
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·09	6·11
Feb.-Mar....	6·10	6·12

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—13 bales wool, G Goolabchand; 50 bales wool, R Bacharji; 42 bales wool, Bombay Co; 14 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co; 14 bales wool, S Gumberchand; 6 bales wool, B Purshotamdas; 40 bales wool, P Moorlidhar; 381 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co: 34 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 214 bales wool, D Koondanmal.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Havraise s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Koranna s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 605 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts bone pieces, C Mody and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, M Vallabdas; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 11,740 cwts castorseed, 2,978 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Royal Prince s—110 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 320 bales cotton, 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 183 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 60 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 285 bales cotton, 220 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and sons; 110 bales savri, cotton, R Harichand; 1 cwt gum Arabic, S Khetsey and Co; 115 cwts gum Arabic, 90 cwts gum false, S Cooverji and Co.

Wachtenfels s—525 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

Nordmark s—300 cwts cow horns, E C Nanji.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banacre s—200 bales cotton, twist S J David and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Penang Maru s—48 cwts kismiss, 30 cwts raisins, J Parmanand.

China s—6 3-4 cwts ivory, H Laljee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Zanoi s—110 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

China s—12 1-2 cwts ivory, H Laljee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru s—125 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

China s—1 package woolen carpets, 2 packages brassware, T Cook and Son.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 13.

Steamer Bahrein from Bushreh, Agents Arab steamers Ltd.—64 Jottas, 1 bag, 200 cases asaphoetida, 2,075 bags sardines, 67 bundles dry fish, 5 cases almonds, 36 bags dry dates, 291 bags wet dates, 127 bags raisins, 2 bags pestachio, 1 case bottles, 59 bundles skins, 32 bundles M roots, 75 bundles rose buds, 13 bags C seeds, 40 bags linseed, 7 bundles corriander seeds, 16 bags linseed, 56 bags sessamum seed, 33 cases shells, 28 bundles reeds, 256 bundles cotton, 2 cases velvet, 302 bundles wool, 2 bundles specie.

Steamer Elmoor from Delagoa Bay, Agents W and A Graham and Co.—5,412 tons coal.

Steamer Norfolk from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.,—5,795 tons coal.

Mr. James Cantlie, the well-known Harley-street surgeon, has received a letter from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, intimating his intention of going to England in the near future, certainly in the course of the present year.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1695
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	69
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£37½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	890
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	530
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2140
China ...	1000	1000	...	805
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1475
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	118¾
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	283¾
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	625
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	600
Empress ...	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	630
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1650
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	380
God Mobur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy o w a r d and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1380
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	805
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	1500
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3200
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Mooa ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	253½
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1090
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	163¾
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	780
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1400
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	132½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	295
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1720
Textile	500	500	20	1455
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	460
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi) ...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Brcul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	142½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	880
New Berar	500	500	40	557½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	15	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	141
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co	500	500	4½ „	5·0
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133½
Central Provinces..	25		¼ „	97
Guzrat Railway ...	100		¼ „	12·2

MANUAL TRAINING IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government Resolution No. 1610, dated the 5th June, 1913, regarding manual training at training institutions and high schools, is published for general information:—

"On the 14th May 1912, Government, after reviewing the provision made in the codes of the various training colleges for imparting manual training, remarked that "prima facie" there was a case for the extension of facilities for manual training at the other colleges on the lines of the course laid down at the Dharwar College, and expressed the opinion that, if a complete course leading up to the issue of teaching certificates could be arranged at those colleges, there would ensue a corresponding multiplication of manual training classes in connection with the larger primary schools, and a general impetus would be given to the spread of this form of instruction. It was added the Government considered it desirable that means should be devised for correlating (though not necessarily rendering uniform) the methods and objects pursued in imparting manual instruction in the several schools. The Director of Public Instruction was accordingly requested to submit after consulting the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, a report on the possibility of taking action on the above lines. Subsequently, at the instance of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda, the Director of Public Instruction was asked to report whether he considered it desirable and practicable to establish manual training classes at Bijapur and other Government high schools, and if so, to submit detailed proposals together with an estimate of the cost. In September 1912, the Government of India, while forwarding the report of the Committee appointed by them to inquire into the question of bringing technical institutions into closer contact with employers of labour, emphasized the need of making education in primary and secondary schools more practical, and the Director of Public Instruction was asked to report on this point. The several reports called for have now been received, and the Governor-in-Council is pleased to issue the following orders on them.

With regard to manual training in training colleges the conclusions arrived at by the Director are—

(a) that it is both desirable and practicable to institute a manual training class at each of the training colleges for men;

(b) that the subject should be compulsory in the first year, and optional during the rest of the course, when it should form an alternative with such subjects as agriculture and drawing;

(c) that the course should be based upon the system known as 'Sloyd,' the ultimate object being to attach woodwork classes to primary schools, not for industrial purposes but for the betterment of general education.

"As regards secondary schools, manual training, consisting of drawing and practical carpentry, is prescribed as an optional subject for the School Final examination, and under rule 25 of the Grant-in-aid Code the subject is included among the optional subjects, one of which at least is required to be taught in the middle stage, and two in the higher stage, of the curriculum of Anglo-Vernacular schools. The only Government secondary school where provision for any kind of manual training at present exists is the Belgaum High School, and the Director of Public Instruction considers that a beginning might be made by the institution of manual training classes at Satara, Dhulia, Sholapur, Bijapur, Ahmedabad, and at a centre in Sind. These conclusions of the Director are accepted subject to the remarks made below.

The Governor-in-Coucil is of opinion that the manual training to be given in the training colleges and high schools should not be of the kind which is now being given at the Dharwar Training College and the Belgaum High School, but that the system of handwork known as 'Sloyd', which possesses educational advantages not associated with the ordinary forms of manual training, should be adopted. For this purpose it will first be necessary to establish a special class at which instruction will be given to—

(a) persons who will become teachers of Sloyd in the high schools at which class in that subject will, in due course, be established;

(b) persons who will teach Sloyd at the vernacular training colleges where henceforth every student will have to undergo a Sloyd course in his first year, it being thereafter optional for him to continue with this subject or to take up drawing or nature study.

The Director of Public Instruction should accordingly be requested to enquire and report on what terms a competent teacher of Sloyd can be obtained from Mysore where the system has been successfully taught for some time, and to submit definite proposals for opening a special Sloyd class at Dharwar together with an estimate of the cost involved. He should also be asked to report what the cost (both recurring and non-recurring) would be of introducing the system in each Government high school and training college. From the Government of India's recurring and non-recurring grants allotments of Rs. 15,000 recurring, and Rs. 1,00,000 non-recurring, have been made for manual instruction.

As agriculture has been omitted from the curriculum of primary schools under the orders contained in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 1402,* dated the 5th June 1912, there is no need to continue it as a compulsory subject in the first year, or as an optional subject in the second and third years of the training college course and the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to submit definite proposals for the teaching of such subjects as advanced drawing, clay modelling, nature study, and school gardening, as subjects alternative to manual training in the second and third years of the course.

For the present manual training on the lines above indicated will be introduced in such Government schools only as possess the requisite facilities, and it must, therefore, continue to be an optional subject, but in any Government secondary school where provisions for imparting manual training exists all pupils up to, and including, the fifth standard will be required to take it up."

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FAILING APPETITE AND ITS RESULTS.

Loss of appetite means loss of strength.

Everyone who "eats to live" knows that, as he knows that while this condition is due to some derangement of the intricate machinery of the body, it is not always easy to discover its exact cause. The wise man, therefore, insists on taking such highly concentrated and nutritious foods as give him the maximum of nourishment in the minimum of space, provided it is exceedingly digestible and puts no strain on the digestive organs, so that he maintains his strength unimpaired.

In foods for this purpose, as that distinguished physician, Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, has stated, "Not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus, must be forthcoming in ample quantities. Obviously, a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves is exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known, all over the civilised globe, as Sanatogen.

The value of Sanatogen, which can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, cannot be exaggerated. Among the striking, direct statements on the subject, is that of the Physician to the Court of H. I. M. the Czar of Russia. He writes: "My observations have assured me that Sanatogen improves the appetite and assists digestion."

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS AND ARTISTS.

The movement which originated in Paris for the designing of dresses by artists does not appear to have met with much writes our Paris correspondent. The artists have produced their ideas, but it may be said of these that they meet with most favour when they adhere most closely to the conventional notions which come from the best ateliers. That is only to say that the painter is not strong enough to break down the passion of the average woman for being in the mode of the moment. The farther the artist progresses in the path of originality the smaller becomes the number of women who would be content to be his clients. There remains, then, no opening for revolution, but only for a gradual evolution towards dresses which more fully satisfy the artistic idea of excellence. Yet within certain limits it must be said that the newer dress designs give adequate scope to the master of line. The copious draperies which cluster below the waist at the moment are capable of almost infinite arrangement and of treatment upon daring lines. There is all the difference between these styles, and of the straight and formal period which has just closed. Dress at the moment is as tightly drawn about the ankles as at any time, and the fulness is all to be found from the knee upward. But if one may venture to predict this return to pannier styles with more copious hangings is the precursor of a new era for the petticoat. As yet there is no sign of that garment again finding favour, but its day is dawning, for the drawn effect about the feet must soon be finished if the underfolds above are to increase as they are doing, for the present silhouette is not one that can be attractive for any length of time.

One direction in which the artist might find scope is in millinery. The death of the large hat is complete. It has fallen as though never to rise again, and the present tendency is for the hat to become even more compact, and to have but a single accentuation in the form of feather or ribbon. In giving orginality to this "note" in the millinery the artist might find a field, although all possible combinations must be near exhaustion, and his scope consequently limited. There is an additional field in finding some substitute for the osprey. After a long reign for these delicate feathers there are signs of a revolt on humanitarian grounds against their use, and many of the milliners are seeking something that will have the same delicacy and brilliancy and not involve so much cruelty.

GEOMETRICAL DESIGNS.

Geometrical designs are effectively introduced in some of the latest gowns. Triangles and losanges have been selected for the visiting toilette illustrated here. Four triangles form the lower portion of the skirt, two in black charmense back and front, two in black corded embroidery on either side. These points start from a white band worked in diamond pattern round the hips, and connected to the triangles with a row of black losanges. But whereas the small lines in the design round the hips are placed apart from one another, those of the lower series appear tightly sewn together. The embroidered triangles are prettily worked in quaint fern-shaped arabesques, and the mass of embroideries sewn upon black chiffon are over shell-pink taffetas. Bodice and skirt connect without a waistband. The bodice, entirely made of black mousseline-desoie, also rests upon pink taffetas. Corded arabesques trim the sleeves from elbow to wrist, the latter terminating with a pleating of antique Alencon. The same valuable lace appears again in the double fluted Medici collar; and a long, black, curled ostrich feather surrounds the hat in black tagal.

A PRETTY DRESS.

A pretty dress in Japanese-blue silk, printed with small violet roses, was recently worn at the Longchamp races. One side of the skirt formed a "panier," whereas the front and back widths crossed one another at the knee beneath a pinkand mauve velvet rose with dark violet foliage. A similar flower fastened the violet velvet waistband in front. Handsome "New-Art" guipure, dyed a warm ivory, in a design of plums and leaves, trimmed the bodice and the Venetian undersleeves in white mousseline-de-soie. All these colourings and materials blended charmingly. They were repeated most effectively on the large square muff, the violet tint of the waistband appearing here in the velvet lining. The hat in black tulle, sewn in numerous layers, fitted the head almost like a bathing cap. It had a narrow border in Japanese-blue silk and a tall black ostrich feather. Aigrettes seem to increase in height every day; and judging from the latest millinery launched at the races, they will be favoured as much as feathers throughout the month in preference to flowers.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, May 27, the House re-assembled after the holiday's. The attendance was not large, and both the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law were absent.

NICOLSON COMMITTEE REPORT.

Capt. Murray asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Committee presided over by Lord Nicolson has yet presented its report.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject, but he understands that a report has been submitted to the Government of India, by whom the Committee was appointed, and by whom any recommendations, will in the first instance, be dealt with.

FURLOUGH IN THE SECUNDERABAD DIVISION.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many applications have been made by non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List in the Secunderabad Division to go on furlough for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912; and how many passages were available in each such year.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has not the information, but will ask the Government of India for it if the hon. member so desires.

FURLOUGH OUT OF INDIA.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the custom of only allotting a limited number of passages to the Unattached non-commissioned officers in India who desire furlough is in fact depriving them of their rights under the Army Regulations to come Home on furlough after six years' service in India; and, if so, what steps he proposes to take.

Mr. Montagu: The answer is in the negative. The Indian Army Regulations do not confer on Unattached non-commissioned officers a right to a free passage to England with furlough after six years' service. The regulations make this term of service a condition of eligibility, while restricting to 100 a year the number of free passages with furlough that may be granted to officers of this class. Applicants have to take their turn in order of length of service abroad, unless they like to pay the cost of a passage. The Secretary of State does not consider that the regulation calls for amendment.

ROBBERIES ON PERSIAN TRADE ROUTES.

Col. Yate asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the number of robberies that were reported to have occurred on the Bushire-Ispahan trade route in Persia during March last, including the looting of a caravan of lambskins, the property of Russian subjects; whether the Russian owners had been, or were to be, compensated for their loss; and, if so, whether he would insist upon the rights of British subjects to be equally compensated for the losses that they had incurred.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part my only information is to the effect that, according to a report received, by the Persian Government, the chief official at Yezdikhast pursued the robbers and recovered the goods. As regards British losses, I see no reason to depart from the procedure hitherto followed, whereby, failing recovery of the goods, or satisfaction being given by the local authorities, a claim is presented to the Central Government by His Majesty's Minister at Teheran.

In further reply to Col. Yate,

Sir E. Grey said:—Pecuniary claims in Persia are not in a very satisfactory condition. Therefore, the only certain remedy is the recovery of the goods. I think in some instances that remedy has been obtained in the case of British goods, and I gather that, in this particular Russian case, the goods were recovered.

Col. Yate: Will the British Minister press for compensation in cases where the goods have not been recovered?

Sir E. Grey: The claims are put on record, and, of course, we shall press for compensation, and the actual payment whenever the Persian finances admit of it.

Major Anstruther-Gray: Can the right hon. gentleman take no steps to make the trade routes more safe for British subjects?

Sir E. Grey: That has been discussed at length. The step we have supported is that of encouragement of gendarmerie, under Swedish officers, which has lately made some progress in the protection of routes.

FISH FRESH AFTER TWO YEARS.

Professor Danilevsky, the Russian scientist, who has been conducting experiments at Hull in a new process of fish curing, is completely satisfied with the result. He claims that his methods will ensure the preservation of fish for eating purposes for a period of at least two years at one-fifth the cost of the present system of using salt and ice. He treated twenty-five fish, including plaice, mackerel, whiting, cod and herring, in certain liquids containing a mixture of common salt, essence of vinegar and alcohol. After being kept in jars for sixteen days, the fish were in an excellent state of preservation. Professor Danilevsky expressed the opinion to a press representative that his invention would prevent much wastage of fish. "Fish at present is put on the market in a relatively worse condition than meat, because it spoils sooner when exposed to the air in hot weather or in wet climates. Fish preserved in my laboratory at St. Petersburg has been fit for eating after two years' treatment. The cost of preserving by my system 200lb of fish for twenty-eight days would be from 6d. to 8d. By the use of one of the liquids the fish treated is 'cooked' and ready for eating at the end of twelve or fifteen days."

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Brighton on July 22 and the three following days. The president's address will be delivered on the first day of the meeting, and the scientific business will be conducted in sixteen sections. Sir James Barr is the president, and Dr. W. A. Hollis, consulting physician, Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, president elect of the association.

In anticipation of the George Barrow celebrations at Norwich in July, the Lord Mayor of the city has purchased the house in which the gipsy novelist lived to present to the city to form a museum.

Appearing as a debtor at Clerkenwell County Court, an Italian tradesman stated, through an interpreter, that he had been in England for thirty-seven or thirty-eight years, and was still unable to speak English.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 14th June, 1913.

THE CULT OF ODDITY.

"Nothing succeeds like excess," said a witty late-Victorian playwright, and his epigrammatic parody of a well-known saying expresess a truth as profound as that which is set forth in the original. The curious crazes, which, of late, have run a riotous and triumphant course, are admirable illustrations of Wilde's apothegm, but we have carried our absurdities to an extreme which even the 'precious' dandies and dilettantes of his day never reached. Sobriety and restraint are completely out of date, and unadvertised talent has but little chance of gaining an audience. The grotesque and the extreme are in high favour, and the most egregious bizarreries are received with solemn approbation, even in circles where taste and culture are supposed to have reached a very high level. The result is, necessarily, that art, as conservative people understand the term, is being sacrificed upon these new altars, while truth, which 'lies in the golden mean' is fast vanishing amidst the wild and inconsequent theories which are being so eagerly received. In the domain of literature, amongst other odd phases, one craze is at present especially noticeable: in the supposed interests of realism a collection of curious first-hand impressions are being made by the publishers, and the book-market is consequently flooded with the work of humble writers, who have servad no apprenticeship whatever in one of the most difficult of callings. Introduced by the great flourish of trumpets with which their advertisers boom the arrival of new talent, men and women of the lower working class suddenly appear before the public as full-fledged literary geniuses. The great success, which was scored by Marguerite Adoux, acted no doubt as an incentive to others of her class, but alas! one searches vainly amongst the works of her imitators for aptitude equal to that of the little seamstress. The biographies of bath-chairmen, of tramps, of soldiers, sailors, and policemen, appear in rapid succession, the latest recruit to the army of realists being an itinerant streetvendor who varies his occupation of hawking sweets at the pavement-edge, with that of writing verse. It is true that the literary efforts of these lowly folk are, as a rule, surprisingly good, but after all a really just estimate of their work results, in the majority of cases, in a form of appreciation which echoes Doctor Johnson's eulogy of the performing animals, "The wonder is not that they do it well, but that they are able to do it at all."

Avid of sensation, and tolerant of absurdity, presentday taste is not affronted even by the riotous eccentricities of the Futurists and their successors, the Cubists. It is true that a great wave of ridicule broke over the heads of the exponents of the new school of Art, but, after the submersion, they emerged undismayed, and continued to attract large crowds to the galleries where their chaotic picturas were exhibited. Even those people, to whom the canvases of the Futurists appeared to be nothing more than an insanity, or perhaps an impertinent hoax, feared to give utterance to their real sentiments. The reputation for obtuseness in matters artistic, which still clings to the British public, has been responsible for many blunders, and between the cautious verdict of those who uneasily refrained from condemnation, and the enthusiasm of those who heralded the dawn of the New Art, the success of the Futurists climbed to no mean height. There it will presumably remain perched, until a fresh irrationality ousts it from its place in the fickle favour of the fashionable world. The cult of oddity has invaded spheres other than those of Art and Literature; every channel, whereby an appeal to the emotions can be made, has shown the influence of this tidal wave of the taste for what is curious and uncommon. It was hardly to be expected that religion should escape, and new religions, and pseudo-religious philosophies, have followed one another in a long procession. Many of these odd innovations come from America, their vague and unsatisfying creeds are, as a rule, set forth in elegant and charming booklets which find a ready sale amongst English people. The choiceness of the bindings is, in most cases, only equalled by the slipshod grammar, and the very hazy expositions to be found within the pages. Nevertheless the editions are numbered by their thousands, and unsolicited testimonials, similar to those which every patent-pill vendor receives, bear witness to the 'good' done by these books to all sorts and conditions of persons.

Second only in popularity are the numerous new religions and philosophies which hail from the East. An agreeable flavour of mysticism distinguishes them and the literature of their sects is strewn with words and phrases which apparently produce as pleasing an effect on the votaries as did "that blessed word, Mesopotamia" on the old village dame. Whether the pictorial placards and leaflets show the apostles of these odd religious philosophies as men of spruce, clean shaven, and slightly smug appearance, or whether they are revealed as dark-skinned, turbaned, and intense, the effect is pretty much the same. In a short time hushed discussions are taking place in which the respective catchwords are freely bandied 'Yogi,' 'Guru,' and 'Karma,' or 'Thought-Adjustment,' 'Higher Achievement,' and 'Truth of Reason'; does it matter much which set of shibboleths is used? Either formula is simply an indication of the prevalence of the craze for oddity, of the frenzied rush after "some new thing." Although the last thing we could wish to see brought about would be the indiscriminate suppression of all new ideas, or new aspects of already existing ideas, we must surely be lacking in commonsense if we fail to perceive, after sober consideration, that the mania for eccentricity is, by no means, an aid to true progresssion. The cultivation of the out-of-the-way and the abnormal is an unhealthy and retrograde movement, a sinking to the level of the yokel at a fair to whom trained animals, living skeletons, and the blandishments of the Cheap Jack, are an unending source of joy. Perhaps, however, it will not be long before the wheel comes its full circle, before we find ourselves comfortably back amongst the rationality of an earlier and less impressionable day. Until that happy time arrives we shall, no doubt, in obedience to the dictates of the popular cult, continue to bow before the ephemeral idols, and to stray far from that ideal which Baudelaire described in his eulogy of a dead friend:—"Homo heureux, homme digne d'envie, il n'a jamais aime que le beau."

THE DRAIN UPON THE MOTHERLAND.

A PROBLEM of vital importance will have to be faced sooner or later by those responsible for the government at Home. It is the problem of emigration from Britain, and it is one which strikes at the very root of her national life and supremacy. For years past there has been a remarkable flow of emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland, to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. On a superficial glance of the facts this emigration from an over-populated little island to its colonies is a desirable and valuable result, because in the first place it tends to reduce the terrific pressure which, in the view of many idealists, is one of the unhappiest features of English life to-day; and because, in the second place, the settling of England's sons and daughters in her colonies tends to build up for her an ever-increasingly firm foundation for an Empire which is the envy of the world. These arguments hold good, and, looked at from these separate points of view, the efflux from Britain is for the best. But there is another side to the problem to which we would draw attention. As year by year thousands of men and women are leaving for distant shores, Britain is being drained of her life-blood, is losing the best and most typical of her sons and daughters. The question is one of eugenics: the country has become over-populated; the colonies appeal for men and women, and hold out rosy promises of sunshine, happiness, and prosperity. So the strongest and best of the sons and daughters at Home, those who are the fittest to endure the struggle of the first few years, respond to the call, and with dauntless hearts set out for the lands beyond the sea. These seekers after homes and fortunes can always be identified, whether we meet them in the colonies or in foreign lands—sturdy men, fit in mind and body; the Englishman, strong, reliable, sensible; the Scotchman, a rock of commonsense, accurate, and cautious; the Irishman, mercurical, resourceful, impulsive. Not so long ago an English farmer, whose family had for generations occupied the same farm, found that taxation and the condition of living were becoming too oppressive for him, and he and his wife, with their five sons and two daughters, all of whom had been well-educated, after selling up the estate, left the country, and began farming in Australia. This is merely one instance out of very many. If a fair proportion of the less robust and less promising—physically, that is—of those who remain behind were among the emigrants, the problem would not be so serious. But the colonies must have the best and the best only: indeed, in some cases, medical certificates as to fitness are required. We have only to quote from the latest statistics to indicate how great is this drain upon the Motherland. According to the Board of Trade returns, the total number of British subjects who emigrated to various parts of the Empire during the three months ending March 31 last was 64,060, and this enormous figure is even 2,423 less than that for the same period in 1912. The people who constitute what is known as the "middle class" are to-day, as they admittedly always have been, the bulwark of the nation, and it is from this class that emigrants are being sought—and with much success. The hereditary hardiness of the British race may be equal to this drain upon it, and the future may possibly see the balance re-adjusted; but this is a speculative theory, and since Eugenists cannot agree upon it, it is time that the problem was considered carefully and in all its many issues. We admit that it is a difficult one; but it is better to tackle the question now, if only as a preventive measure, than to be in the position in the years to come of having it recorded that Britain's mistake was in the readiness to sacrifice too freely some of her best children. We have not touched upon the relation of the problem to India because it stands in a somewhat different position, but it is equally applicable that India's gain in the men who come out here is, in the majority of cases, England's loss.

UNHEALTHY BENGAL JAILS.

THE two prominent features of a report on jail administration in Bengal are a growing number of admissions and the high death-rate among the prisoners. There was a further decrease in the average daily strength of prisoners in jail, but this is reported to be only the continued effect of the release of convicts and civil prisoners on the occasion of the Durbar. During the year, however, the number prisoners increased by 498. Sickness amongst these was very heavy, and it is stated that many improvements are needed in order to bring the jails of the Presidency, especially those of the Eastern district, "up to a reasonable standard of good health." Overcrowding exists in many of the subsidiary prisons and steps are now being taken for their enlargement. The ratio of sickness of all classes was higher than it has been during the last four years; and the death-rate, though now only 21·7 as compared with 25·6 in 1908, is still comparatively high. It must not be overlooked, however, that most of the districts comprising the Presidency are very malarious, and some of them notoriously unhealthy; and the Governor-in-Council agrees with the Inspector-General that a rapid improvement cannot be expected. There was a marked falling off in the number of admissions and deaths from dysentery; but in many of the eastern districts, where the general health was poor, this disease still remained the scourge of the jails. For some years it has prevailed so seriously in the jails at Barisal, Faridpur, Dacca, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri, that the Governor-in-Council has felt it necessary to apply to the Government of India for the services of an expert bacteriologist from the Central Reasearch Institute to enquire into and report on the prevalence in these jails of the various types of dysentery, and to make recommendations for the prevention of this disease. This inquiry has now been commenced, and it is to be hoped that next year's report will in consequence be able to speak of practical suggestions.

There has been more agitation in Bengal probably than in any other part of India regarding prison industries. Tradesmen and merchants not unnaturally resent competition from public institutions towards the upkeep of which they are obliged to contribute. A peculiar interest, therefore, attaches to the portion of the report dealing with this subject, especially when one finds that industrially the jails have been more active than ever. "The value of the goods disposed of by the Jail Department says the report has surpassed all previous records." The Inspector-General of Prisons, however, continues to urge that jail industries do not receive the support, which they ought to obtain, from the other departments of Government. Accordingly the Governor-in-Council has issued an order that the consuming departments are to place orders, where possible, with the Jail Department. This order will not increase Lord Carmichael's popularity. In fact, it is likely to be viewed with a good deal of indignation.

POOR MAN AND THE ARMY.

SOME time ago the Secretary for War, Colonel Seely, announced with a flourish of trumpets his scheme for increasing the pay of officers and for enabling poor men who had won their commissions through sheer merit to live on the allowance which a generous country makes. One of the stipulations is that selected non-commissioned officers must have three years' service, and an education something below the par of a first class certificate. This rule cuts out all men who have been enlisted for three years with the colours and effectually debars a general competition. The idea of the Government eking out the wants of the promoted ranker by an annual dole of £50 will inevitably cause much ill-feeling between the officers who are getting it and the officers who are not, particularly in India and the Colonies. The scheme was pronounced unsound, unworkable and unjust when it first heralded in and closer examination has added nothing to its favour.

CANADA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The unexpected impasse in connection with the Canadian naval programme has again thrust the Mediterranean problem right into the van of our naval policy. As matters stand, Canada cannot come to the relief of the Mother Country in the time indicated originally, with the three promised Dreadnoughts and not a ship can be spared from home waters. The Mediterranean—once "a British lake"—the great highway to Egypt, India, Australia and the Far East generally must be restored to its original status, and our naval supremacy re-asserted there against all comers. This vital matter cannot be allowed to hang on from month to month on the off chance of something turning up. The matter can only be met by a supplementary estimate—as has been suggested—for the building of three Dreadnoughts at once.

H. M. S. "Haughty," the first of the four torpedo boat destroyers of the 1912-13 Programme being built for the British Admiralty by Messrs. Yarrow & Co. Ltd., of Glasgow was successfully launched on Monday, May 26th. "The Haughty" is 260 feet long, with a beam of 27 feet 6 inches. The main engines consist of Brown-Curtis turbines, driving two shafts transmitting equal powers, one propeller being fitted on each shaft. Steam is supplied by three of the latest and most improved type of Yarrow boilers, each of which is fitted with Yarrow's patent feed heating and superheating arrangements, and designed for burning oil fuel exclusively.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

ALTRINCHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 30.

Newmarket was bad, very bad for the Liberals but Altrincham is worse. There is no doubt that when the vacancy in Altrincham occurred the Liberals fully expected to win and I believe that the Conservatives were not particularly hopeful about retaining the seat. Altrincham is rather noted for its wobbling. It never was regarded as an impregnable fortress of either side and the Conservative majority at the second of the 1910 general elections was not much over a hundred. Then came the rather crushing blow in Cambridgeshire, a more crushing blow in my opinion than that of Altrincham in spite of the quite remarkable increase in the Unionist majority. At any rate, Altrincham is as it were a suburb of Manchester, and Manchester has shown over and over again that while it votes against the Liberals at by-elections, it votes for them at a general election. There is so far as I can judge no ground for supposing that Lancashire as a whole is wavering in its allegiance to Free Trade, but an assertion of its views on this subject is thought by a good many of the Lancashire electors to be necessary only at a general election. The Altrincham decision is important as showing what might happen at a general election if Tariff Reform were out of the way. My own opinion is that if the Conservatives could banish fiscalities to the planets they would do as well at the next general election as they are now doing at the by-elections. I do not think that the great turnover of votes is altogether due to dislike of the Insurance Act. I believe that many steady going scrupulous people who usually cast their votes for the Liberal party have been shocked by recent disclosures of levity and inconsistency on the part of men from whom they have been accustomed to expect a very high standard of conduct, and that such electors are showing their disapproval either by abstaining or voting for the other side.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT LECTURE AND DISCUSSION AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

It is I fear quite true that the average stay-at-home Briton knows more about the irrigation works that we have accomplished in Egypt than the more extensive schemes that have been and are being carried out in India. It is not the fault of the Royal Society of Arts that more is not known here about one of the greatest if not the greatest glories of British rule in India. So far back as 1891 the Peryar Project of which the Southern Presidency is justly proud was described by Colonel J. Hasted, R. E. at a meeting of the Society's Indian Section. A few years later, Sir James Broadwood Lyall read a paper on "Punjab Irrigation. Ancient and Modern." In 1902 Mr. Sidney Preston, C. I. E., told the Society about the recent developments in the northern province and in 1907 Mr. Lawrence Robertson gave much useful information about the irrigation colonies. The paper read yesterday by Sir John Benton covered practically the whole of India or rather British India, and the Native States (among which in regard to irrigation, Gwalior occupies such a distinguished place) were not entirely overlooked. Some idea of Sir John Benton's monumental paper may be gathered from the sub-headings of the various chapters —"Works in operation in the North-West Frontier Province," "New Works, North-West FrontierProvince," "Works in Operation in Baluchistan," "New Works in Baluchistan," "Works in Operation in the Punjab", "New Works in the Punjab,"—necessarily the "piece de resistance" of the paper—"Rajputana Agency," "Bombay Presidency", "Works in Operation in Sind", "Proposed New Works in Sind,""Works in Operation in Gujerat and Bombay Deccan," "New Works, Bombay Deccan," "New Works, Central Provinces," "Works in Operation in Madras Presidency," "New Works, Madras Presidency," "Works in Operation in the Bengal Presidency," "New Works, Bengal Presidency," "Works in Operation in Burma," "Summary for State Irrigation Works in all India" and "Development of Irrigation in Native States." Some figures quoted by Sir John Benton with regard to the profitableness of State irrigation in India seemed to astonish that portion of the large and brilliant audience unconnected with our Eastern Empire and there were many such present. He showed that the net profit which accrued to Government during the twenty-four years ending with 1910-11, was £35,087,835 and that this more than repaid the entire capital outlay on the works in operation from the commencement of British rule. The Chairman, Sir Frederic W. Fryer, in opening the interesting discussion, referred to the great magnitude of the work carried out by the Indian Government in the matter of irrigation, and expressed the opinion that even if the Government of India were to pass away at ony time, it would leave in these canals a great monument to the work which it had carried out. Whilst it was a highly desirable thing that the canals should be remunerative, yet at the same time there were many cases in which they should be constructed without reference to the financial aspect, but purely from the point of view of protecting the people from famine. When he first began to know anything about canals was in a district (Burma) in which they had originally been made by the old Native Governments and the system on which these canals were made was as follows —The Governor of the Provinces used to order a canal to be dug and the people were collected to dig it, and all that the Governor did was to provide the people with food whilst they were at work. After the canal had been dug, the people had to maintain it and to clear it every year, and similarly they got nothing for this work except their food, and as in those days the revenue was collected in kind, it could be imagined that the Government got a very material benefit out of the canals, and even so the people were glad to dig the canals, because they were highly valuable to enable them to cultivate their fields; if they were glad to have canals on those terms, how much more glad must the people be to have them to-day at the cost of the Government of India, and for a water rate which was nothing like the value they received from the irrigation. He himself left the Punjab a good many years ago, and in those days the country, which was now irrigated by the Chenab Canal, was an immense waste jungle. These wastes were known as the bar, and he had travelled day after day without seeing anything but a few herds of cattle, a few wild ponies, and a few shepherds. Now, however, the whole of this country was cultivated and fertile. In Burma the canals, with which Sir John Benton had been connected in his (Sir F. Fryer's) time, had proved a great success. The Mandalay Canal, which was opened in his time, now paid about 4½ per cent., and the Swebo Canal now paid more than 8 per cent.

As owing to want of time Sir John Benton was obliged to omit what he had written about the native states, the speech of Mr. Sidney Preston was very appropriate. He dealt with Central India. The great characteristic in Central India he told us was to store some of the monsoon rainfall, the greater portion of which at once runs off to the sea, tearing with it a great deal of the best soil of the country. In the great scheme of the Punjab, in the Provinces, Bengal and North-West Frontier Province, this storage is done by nature in the glaciers of the high Himalayas—in Central India it must be done artificially by reservoirs, or, as we call them, tanks. Anyone who has crossed Central India by railway will have noticed how deep all the main drainages are. The effect of this has been, first that it has, as he said, washed away immense areas of good soil, which has been carried away to form the rich lands of Bengal, but it has also so drained the sub-soil of its water that in enormous areas the wells run completely dry in the hot weather. The effect of the former is seen in the great areas of land bordering all the large drainages which are cut up into ravines. Take the Chambal, for instance, one of the largest drainages in Central India, he doubted if he exaggerated if he said that for the greater portion of its length the land, for a width of four miles, was cut into ravines which were only useful to hide dacoits. The lowering of the spring level is seen in the repeated deepening of the wells which can be traced all over the country. It seemed to Mr. Preston, therefore, that the Gwalior Durbar is doing most valuable work for Central India generally, first, because it was, by arresting the rush off of the rainfall to the main drainages, preserving the land, and second, because it was feeding the sub-soil. A great deal of the water stored is lost, for surface irrigation in the vicinity of the tank, by absorption in the soil. This is not, however, really lost, because it goes to improve the supply in the wells, or, in many cases gives a small perennial flow in the drainage, which is of incalculable benefit to the villagers situated below the tank for domestic purposes or watering cattle. The tanks are of two kinds—storage or submerging. The former store the monsoon rainfall for irrigation of cold weather crops in lands beyond the tank, the latter is analagous to the old basin irrigation of Egypt, or the inundation canals of the Punjab and Sind. The water in these tanks is let out in October, so that cold weather crops may be sown in the area which has been submerged, and which, from the thorough soaking it has received, will mature crops without the aid of further water. Innumerable tanks of both kinds have in the past been constructed in Central India, but an immense number of them are derelict, and the object of the Gwalior Durbar has been to reconstruct, improve and enlarge these, besides constructing new ones. The chief project being carried out is one which comprised two reservoirs, each of these will have a capacity of 4,500 million cubic feet. The water which will be stored will be let out as required into the rivers below the dams, to be again caught and raised by pick-up wiers to serve a canal with a bed-width of 36 ft. This scheme is estimated to cost about £275,000, and to irrigate on the average 50,000 acres annually. The tanks vary immensely in capacity, from small ones containing 1 to 2 million cubic feet up to those already mentioned. 532 tanks have been repaired or are under repairs, in Gwalior, to the end of June, 1912, their combined capacity being about 30,000 million cubic feet. It cannot, Mr. Preston added, be doubted that the storage of such a volume would have a considerable influence on the tract of country in which the tanks are situated, and it is not too much to say that if His Highess the Maharaja continues to pursue his enlightened policy for another ten or fifteen years, Gwalior will be the best irrigated Native State in the country. Mr. Preston's remarks were listened to with great interest and his references to the Maharaja were warmly cheered. Mr. Preston who, is now Chief Engineer in Gwalior has recently arrived in England on leave.

Sir James Wilson was the next speaker. He paid a tribute to the work of Sir John Benton himself in regard to the canals of India, an aspect of the question which, he said, had been entirely left out of the paper. As Inspector-General of Irrigation, Sir John Benton had been able to do more for irrigation in India, than any other man. Speaking on the general results of irrigation in India, Sir James emphasised the point made in the paper that the advantages of irrigation in the matter of cultivation are far greater than any financial benefit from the canals themselves. Nevertheless upon the £32,000,000, spent on irrigation works during the last six years, they had, he said, brought in a profit, on an average, of 10 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure, and a net profit to the Government of India of £2,000,000 more than the interest which had to be paid on the capital. Turning to the Punjab, he called attention to the fact that, although a great deal had been done by the Government there, a considerable amount of irrigation work had also been carried out by private people in the shape of wells or tanks. The people themselves had spent £2,000,000 in irrigating 3,000,000 acres a year, against the Government's works, which irrigated 7,000,000 acres a year. Sir John Benton had referred to his (Sir James Wilson's) work in the Punjab, and he explained that the idea of himself and Colonel Jacob was to try and dispose of the surplus water from the river Ravi in the West Province, to deal

(Continued on page 12.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND.

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul." "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER VI.

"At what time did Lord Champernowne call?' asked the Coroner, looking hard at the sullen-faced footman to whom the oath had just been administered.

"Five minutes to ten, it were, sir."

"What time did you let him out of the house?'

"Quarter-past ten, sir."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Quite sure, sir. The clock in the 'all struck the quarter as I opened the door for 'im."

"Had you been into the library?"

"Yes, sir, Mr. Evelyn, 'e rang the bell, and went into the library."

"Tell us what you saw there."

"Mr. Evelyn—'e was standing by the desk, Lord Champernowne were near the door. 'is 'at in 'is 'and."

"Did you notice anything peculiar?"

"Peculiar, sir—I don't take you quite sir."

"Anything out of the ordinary? The deceased for instance. Did he seem to be angry, or disturbed in any way?"

"I thought as 'e didn't look quite isself, sir. 'E seemed ill like, sir."

"But Lord Champernowne?"

"'Is lordship looked upset sir. 'E was frowning."

"As if there had been a quarrel?"

"Yes, sir; that's 'ow it struck me. I spoke of it in the servants' 'all."

"Were there any signs of a scene—a chair upset, or anything like that?"

"No, sir—nothing."

"Was the safe open when you entered the room?"

"I can't say, sir—I didn't look."

"Come, it is right opposite the door. You must have seen it."

"I may 'ave seen it, sir, but I didn't notice if it were open or shut."

"Did anyone else call that evening—after ten o'clock?"

"No sir."

"Were you on duty all the time?"

"No, sir; but Dixon said as no one called."

"Who is Dixon?"

"My partner, sir—I mean as 'e and I take the door together after three o'clock in the afternoon. 'E is the 'ead footman."

"Is he here?"

"Yes, sir—'e were the one as found the poor young master."

"Oh, yes—thank you; you can sit down. Mr.—er—Greenhead. I will not trouble you any more at present. I will take Mr. Dixon's evidence."

A tall, broad shouldered man stepped forward. He was neatly and quietly dressed in a blue serge suit, and looked the very *beau ideal* of a gentleman's servants—huge, good-looking, grave of face, and well-built. Among his fellows he was known as "Black Dick," a nickname that had been given him on account of his black hair and eyes and his rather swarthy complexion.

"How long have you been in Mr. Scott's service?" asked the Coroner.

"A year, sir," the man answered, quietly. He had a pleasant, musical voice.

"You are the head footman, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you see Lord Champernowne when he called or when he left?"

"Neither time, sir."

"I believe you are the person who first gave the alarm. Tell us exactly what happened."

"I' ave orders to take up the spirits, soda-water and glasses at 'alf past ten—just before I goes to bed."

"Standing order?"

"I don't quite understand you, sir."

"I mean, do you take the things up at the same time every night?"

"Yes: sir—just before I goes to bed."

"Very well. Please go on."

"I opened the door, and at first thought as Mr. Evelyn weren't in the room. Then, as I came forward, I saw 'im lying on the floor, I nearly dropped the things with fright—that I did, sir."

"Was he dead then?"

"Yes, sir, so far as I could see. 'E were bleeding d'eadful from a wound at the back of is' ead."

"Did you touch his body?"

"I 'arf lifted 'im up and let 'im down again, sin Then I sent off for the doctor and the police, and rang up master."

"You knew where your master was?"

"Yes, sir—'e always leaves word where'e is."

"The safe was open?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you touched nothing?"

"Nothin', sir—I told the inspector."

"The window was open, was it not?"

"Yes, sir; but the b'ind was down."

"Where were you before you took up the glasses, etc."

"Downstairs, sir—till five minutes before I entered the room."

"And during those five minutes?"

"I was in the dinin'-room, sir. The glasses and sprit decanters were in there on the side-board."

"Did you hear no cry—no noise of any kind?"

"Nothin", sir."

"Was there anyone in the hall?"

"No, sir. Greenhead 'ad gone downstairs"

"You saw nothing suspicious—heard nothing suspicious?"

"Nothing sir. The door of the dinin'-room was closed."

"What were you doing in the dinin room—for five minutes?"

"Arranging things, sir—on the tray—then I ad to close the shutters.

"Did you help yourself to a drink?" The man scowled, and did not reply.

"I suggest that you helped yourself to a drink." the Coroner persisted.

"There weren't no 'arm if did, I sir." the man answered, sullenly.

"No harm at all. I only wish to know the truth. I understand now why the door was shut. It seemed odd, but now you have explained it. You were then, so far as you know, the only person on the ground floor of the house—when Mr. Evelyn Scott was killed?"

"So far as I know, sir—but, of course there must' ave been someone else."

"H'm," said the Coroner, thoughtfully. "Thank you Mr. Dixon. You can sit down. But please remain here. I may wish to call you again. Dr. Notgrove, if you please."

The doctor came forward, and gave the medical evidence in a few brief sentences. He said that death had been instantaneous, and had been caused by a violent blow on the back of the head with a poker. The skull had been fractured, and must have been struck by a strong man. The poker, a small brass one, had been found on the floor, bent out of shape with the force of the blow. Only a strong man could have inflicted such a terrible wound with so fragile a weapon—at least, that was his opinion.

"How long had death taken place when you first saw the body?"

"Not much more than a quarter of an hour."

"And what time did you reach the house?"

"At twenty to eleven."

The Coroner asked several more questions, designed to ascertain whether there were any other possible cause of death. Then he recalled Inspector Corton, who had previously given the formal police evidence which is customary in such cases.

"I think, Inspector." he said. "that you told us that it would be quite easy to enter the library by the window, but that there were no traces of anyone having done so?"

"Yes, sir—that was what I told you."

"I forgot to ask you whether you examined the other windows—there are four in all, I believe?"

"Yes, sir; they were all closed and bolted."

"And no footmarks outside on the flower-beds—no scratches on the sills?"

"None. sir."

"You have just heard Mr. Dixon's evidence. Would it be possible, in your opinion, for anyone in the dining-room not to have heard a sound when a man fell heavily to the floor in the library?"

"I don't think they'd hear much, sir—not anything to notice. Besides, the blow may have been struck before Dixon came upstairs. Ten minutes elapsed between the time when Greenhead went down after letting Lord Champernowne out of the house and the time when Dixon came up to the dining-room?"

"Precisely. I think you said you had examined all the servants?"

"Yes, sir; none of them were worth bringing here but Dixon and Greenhead."

The Coroner asked half-a-dozen more questions, and then asked Lord Champernowne to enter the witness-box. The young man came forward, and the oath was administered to him.

Boanerges Scott, sitting in a corner with his arms folded across his chest, raised his head, and a terrible look of hatred came into his eyes.

"You called to see Mr. Evelyn Scott at five minutes to ten?" queried the Coroner.

"Yes—or rather I called to see Mr. Boanerges Scott at five minutes to ten. I was asked to wait, and was shown into the library, where I found Mr. Evelyn Scott."

"Are you sure of the time?"

Yes; I had an appointment at ten, and I was a few minutes before my time."

"The footman, Greenhead, has given evidence that both you and the deceased seemed to be agitated when he entered the room. Is that so?"

"Yes."

"Had you quarrelled?" "Yes."

"What did you quarrel about?"

"He insulted my mother, and I told him what I thought of him—in plain language."

"Did you strike him?"

"No; but I threatened to do so. It was then that he rang the bell and had me shown out of the house."

"May I ask what you wished to see Mr. Boanerges Scott about?"

"I would rather not answer that question. If Mr. Boanerges Scott cares to divulge the nature of the private business on which I wished to see him he will, of course, do so."

"I will not press the question, Lord Champernowne. You left, I believe, at quarter-past ten?"

"Yes. I heard the clock strike in the hall as I went out."

"While you were in the library did you notice whether the door of the safe was open or shut?"

"It was not open. It may have been unlocked, but it was not open."

"You remember that—distinctly?"

"Yes, Some reference was made to the safe by the deceased, and I looked at it."

"Did Mr. Evelyn Scott say that he expected any other visitors?"

"No."

"Greenhead showed you out, I believe?"

"Yes."

"Are you on good terms with Greenhead?"

"I beg your pardon?" said Lord Champernown sharply.

"I mean, do you know the man at all well? Do you ever tip him, when you call at house?"

"I have done so. He used to be one of our footmen at Maiden Tolhurst."

A murmur ran through the court. It was felt by everyone present that this was important evidence.

"Why did he leave your service?" asked the Coroner.

"To better himself, as he called it. Mr. Scott pays higher wages than we do."

"When did he leave you?"

"About six months ago."

"How long was he with you?"

"Two years."

"And he gave satisfaction?"

"Yes. We were sorry to part with him. He did not leave entirely for the sake of a few extra pounds a year. He wanted to be in London all the year round."

"Is he bound to you and your family by any feelings of gratitude?"

The colour came into Lord Champernowne's face. He began to see the trend of the Coroner's questions. He hesitated before he replied.

"Perhaps you don't understand my question, said the Coroner. "I mean, had he any particular reason to be grateful to you or your mother, apart from the fact that you were his employers?"

"Yes, he had," Lord Champernowne blurted out. "I did him a good turn once."

"How?"

"I pulled him out of the lake at Maiden Tolhurst He was bathing there in the early morning."

"You saved his life, in short?"

"Yes, I suppose I did. He thought so, anyway."

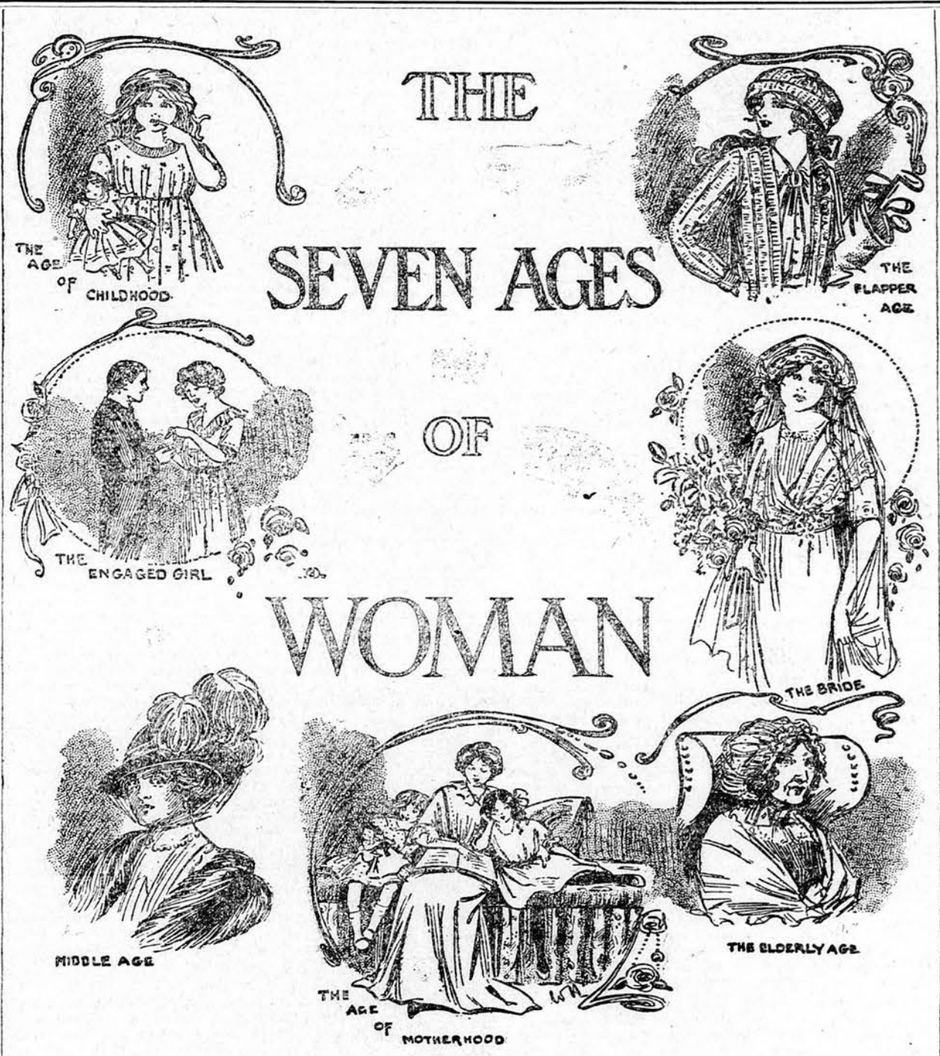
"I see," said the Coroner, quietly. Thank you Lord Champernowne. I don't think I need trouble you any longer. Mr. Greenhead, I wish to ask you further questions."

The footman came forward, and had to face the ordeal of a second and more severe cross-examination. He did not get himself into any difficulties, but he had a frightened manner that discounted the truth of his statements. He seemed to realize that the Coroner was trying to discredit his evidence, laying stress on the fact that he owed Lord Champernowne a heavy debt of gratitude, and this would naturally make him nervous.

Then Dixon was recalled and closely cross questioned as to the exact time when Greenhead returned to the servants' hall after letting Lord Champernowne out of the house. He did not seem to be at all disconcerted by the turn affairs had taken. He admitted that possibly Greenhead had not returned from upstairs till twenty minutes past ten.

"Thank you," said the Coroner, when he had thoroughly re-sifted the man's

(Continued on page 8.)



THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN

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V.

THE PARENT

BY

ELLEN TERRY.

Times change, and parents with them. We have travelled far from the days when the father was "Sir," and the mother "Madam" to their offspring. It was not, I think, until about 50 years ago that French children began to "tutoyer" their parents. The use of "vous" showed how formal the relations were. Still parental authority does exist in France even though the "vous" has gone the way of our "Sir" and "Madam." A French son may not marry without his parents' consent, even when he is grey-headed! In England there is no such survival, and filial obedience is more or less voluntary.

I am not at all sure that we need regret the disappearance of the stern parent. Respect is a poor sort of thing when it does not spring from love and there does not appear to have been much love lost between the old fashioned mother and the old-fashioned child. I don't speak from experience, however, for although I was born in the old-fashioned Victorian age, there was no formality in my relations with my parents. From a very early age I was a wage-earner. I had a professional life as well as a family life, and my father and mother were my comrades on the stage as well as my parents. This made for ease and friendliness in our mutual attitude. I adored my father and mother, but I can't remember that they ever "spoilt" me, although they were very proud of me, as the nickname "Duchess" that father gave me, indicates.

THE MODERN PARENT.

When I became a parent myself, I appreciated better their devoted care of me. I am sure it was very good for me to have no idea of what I earned on the stage. For years I imagined that my salary was sixpence a week! This was what I received as pocket-money; mother told me that I was given it for my acting, and that no little girl was worth more! I never had more than two shillings a week out of my salary until I was married.

Would a modern child submit to this? I wonder! Have children changed? Have parents changed? I think perhaps that the children have caught the infection of extravagance, which was a much less common malady in the mid-Victorian era. Mothers spend more on their clothes, and children want more expensive toys. Mothers don't keep their dresses, but buy new ones. Children are careless with their toys, and break them because they are sure of getting more.

If the old-fashioned parent was too stern, it may be that the modern parent is too indulgent. It takes a great deal of time and patience to bring up a young child well, and it suits lazy people to say that it is better to let a child follow its "natural" instincts, it is better not to teach it to read for fear of over-taxing its brain, it is better to let it eat and drink what it likes because its instinct in these matters is safer than traditional rules, and so on. But as later on the world does not allow people to live by instinct, this policy of laissez-faire is very dangerous. You might as well argue that a child who screams at the sight of its bath, should be allowed to go unwashed, because it has a "natural" instinct against cleanliness.

A CHILD'S FAULTS.

Careful mothers tuck in the ears of little children if they find them sleeping with them turned outwards. They know that the flexible ear will soon become stiff as the body matures, and that ears that are allowed to stick out in infancy will remain in that position, and be a disfigurement in later life. It seems to me that mothers might take a lesson from this little affair of the ears. A child's faults are not ugly even when they "stick out", very often they are amusing, and a doting mother is as proud of them as she is of everything in her child. But the trouble begins when the child is older. Then the bad habit, or fault, begins to look ugly, and disfigures the whole nature. "She has such a will of her own," says the proud parent when a little child is disobedient. After all why should a child obey? Little harm is done when it disobeys. There are societies for the defence of everyone's rights nowadays. Perhaps the precocious children of to-morrow will form children's unions insisting on their rights against parents. But unfortunately we live in a world where everyone sooner or later finds that they must obey something or somebody, as the child who has been admired for that "will of its own" discovers to its cost when it is older.

When I was asked to write this article I was warned against being didactic, and although the responsibilities of those who have the care of children are so grave that I grow serious when I think of them, I have no wish to lay down the law about the relations between parent and child. What is one child's meat is another's poison There is only one rule. Love your child. But love is a great science, and is not to be earned easily. Some mothers love injudiciously, unwisely, selfishly, and these are the mothers who lose their children's love very quickly.

As a parent I seldom had any hard and fast rules. I came to grief over those I had. I thought it would be a good thing for my daughter never to wear boots or shoes when she was a child. It would give her splendid strong feet. It would harden her. But the result was disaster, and I learnt in that, and in many things since, that you cannot fix the same shoe on every foot, nor plan the same life for everybody.

CHILDREN'S TASTE.

My great fear was lest my son and daughter should grow up lazy. Perhaps because I have always found my work my salvation, I have had a horror of laziness as the root of all evil. I used to pray that my children might grow up industrious, even if they could not be brilliant. Opinions may differ now as to their brilliancy, but it is still my pride that no one can say they are not industrious! They have never known what it is to be unoccupied, and can work at anything they undertake with boundless energy.

I always tried to surround them with beautiful things, but I am never sure if this was because they demanded them from instinct, or whether the supply created the demand. Some one once gave my daughter Edy a rather ordinary doll in a pink silk dress. "Take it away. It's vulgar, it's an ugly beast of a doll" she said "Another time I took her to a circus. "You ought never to have brought me here "she said severely, when a whack" of the big drum frightened her.

At a very early age (at seven or she loved eight) Japanese prints and had a great sense of "decoration."

I am told that French mothers reprove their children by appealing to their taste, rather than to their conscience. "Prefais pas ca. Ce n'est pas *joli*" The English mother always says. "Dont do that; it isn't right." As the word "right" opens up controversy. I think the French mothers have the best of it with their joli. A child may want to do what is wrong out of bravado out of a spirit of contradiction. But very few children would not be ashamed to do something "ugly "Perhaps later on they will find that wicked and ugly things are near relations.

Some children are very much affected by ugly things, ugly dolls, ugly tempers, ugly spirits, and the like. In Dostoievo sky's wonderful book "Les Freres Karnamazov" which I have been reading lately, the old monk Zossima insists on this. "See that your image is a seemly one; you pass by a little child; you pass by spiteful, with ugly words and an angry heart. You may not have noticed the child, but he has seen you, and your image, unseemly and ignoble, may remain in his defenceless heart. You don't know it, but you may have sown an evil seed in him, and it may grow, and all because you were not careful before the child."

"The child doesn't understand," say grown-up people. It would be truer to say that the child doesn't *deduce* Even a very little child understands.

A DIFFICULT POSITION.

It occurs to me that I am running off the rails. I am forgotting the parent in the child. It is in my nature to be a little contrary, and when I am asked to write on a certain subject, I always want to write about something else.

Poor parent! You are in a very difficult position now. The time has gone by when mother and daughter were on quite a different footing, when it was enough for a mother to enforce a rule with "Because I say so!" Mothers no longer sit in arm-chairs and wear caps. But they may find that while the modern daughter would not submit to the old-fashioned disciplinarian of a mother, she is none the less critical of the new-fashioned frivolous one. I read recently some rules that had been drawn up for fathers. It is high time that someone did the same service for the mothers! The mothers are docile, and really want to know how to put their reverence for youth into practice. They must not imagine that the trick is done by simulating youth, for they are sure to stop short of simulating the elderly and serious minded element in a girl's character, and the girl will resent her parant's frivolity. There is nothing more pathetic than the spectacle of a juvenile parent, silently and austerely reproved by a daughter who disapproves of "fooling."

When your girls marry—but that is another story. I was not asked to discuss the grand-parent age of woman, although as it is my own particular hobby at the present time, I might have done better there. I will content myself with saying that the parent can find many uses for the grand-parent. All the problems of bringing up children that the parent cannot slove, she can hand over to the grand-parent. Parents not being particularly fond of home-life nowadays often want a place in which to keep their children. It is then that they find what is excellent institution their own parents are! And "Mother will love to have the children" is often the phrase in which the final destiny of the parent, transformed into a grand-parent, is summed up!

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It was the monthly meeting of the village council, and a project for providing a footbridge over an adjacent brook was being hotly debated.

"I think," said Mr. Jones, "you are making too much fuss about a thing that I could easily jump over."

"You are out of order, Mr. Jones," said the chairman.

"I know I am," he replied, "or else I could jump three times as far."

HUMOURS OF MAGIC.

OSWALD WILLIAMS'S AMUSING EXPERIENCES.

That clever English illusionist, Mr. Oswald Williams, was reading with a smile a long letter when I entered his dressing-room at the New Middlesex Variety Theatre in Drury Lane a few nights ago.

"Here's something which, perhaps, will amuse *Tit-Bits* readers," he remarked, as we shook hands. "A correspondent suggests a trick in which, so far as I can gather, my wife, Winifred La Barte, and myself, assume about fifty different characters, disappearing and re-appearing on the stage, producing flowers, animals, boxes, and ornaments, the grand finale being, for some extraordinary reason, the production of a hedgehog. The whole performance would take about an hour, without the slightest possibility of a satisfactory result; and as a time limit of from twenty to twenty-five minutes is usually placed by the management on the performance, and the apparatus, at a modest estimate, would cost between £300 and £400, I am afraid there are drawbacks to the proposition."

AT LIGHTNING SPEED.

Scores of suggestions reach Mr. Williams every week, but most of his correspondents seem to overlook the fact that an illusionist like himself works at lightning speed, some of his tricks only occupying a few seconds. For instance he plays a magical pantomimical sketch entitled, "Who's Who? introducing a series of tricks in which four people appear, vanish, and change places in the most baffling manner, performing no fewer than seven distinct illusions in the space of forty-five seconds.

In another trick an ordinary bathing-tent is erected on an isolated platform and shown to be perfectly empty inside. A pistol is fired and the sides of the tent fall away, disclosing a lady wearing an enormous Merry Widow hat the entire illusion being performed in fifteen seconds.

"Accidents sometimes happen, however, with amusing results," said Mr. Williams as he chatted about his performance. "On one occasion, I employed a temporary carpenter, and during the Merry Widow hat trick he rushed on, thinking the performance was ended and commenced to drag away the platform. In another moment he would have exposed the whole business had not one of my assistants had the presence of mind to pull him away and hurry him off the stage."

AN UNEXPECPED BATH.

"On another occasion, a short time ago at the Hackney Empire, as the curtain went up for the performance to begin, showers of water came down. By some means the fire-sprinklers had been set in motion, and before the accident could be remedied we were drenched."

Talking of exposing tricks, Mr. Williams mentioned a curious American experience. One of the laws with regard to Sunday performances in variety theatres in the States is that the curtain shall not descend until the end of the show, and the full stage must be used all night. Of course, it is impossible to set the stage for an illusionist in view of the audience, for they would get to know how things are done. Consequently, all the lights in the place were extinguished that night, and the assistants had to do their work in the dark. When the lights went up it was discovered that all the apparatus was the wrong way round. Mr. Williams got over the awkward fix by stepping to the front of the stage and holding the audience with a few simple and effective tricks whilst his assistants were putting the matter right.

"I don't thing, however," said Mr. Williams, "that I was ever in such a fix as a short time ago, when I had a huge screen made for one of my performances. It was carried on in two halves, joined together during the performance, and was then supposed to be carried off by my assistants. Unfortunately we had no time for rehearsal the first occasion we used the screen, and when the assistants endeavoured to move it at the end of the trick they found it was far too heavy for them to lift. They heaved and struggled and sweated, while the audience simply rocked with laughter, and at the finish we had to have the curtain down while the screen was removed in pieces."

THE TALE OF A JUG.

"Another episode in which, I am afraid, I did not see much humour at the time although I have laughed about it since, concerned a trick jug which I used in connection with one of myperformances. It was a most intricate piece of mechanism, and one night just when the curtain was about to go up, the jug could not be found. I had just decided to strike the trick out of the performance, when an old dresser was observed coming through the stage door with it in her hand—full of beer. She had been asked to get a drink for somebody, and, not having anything handy, had taken my trick jug, which I valued at between £30 and 40."

Illusions, Mr. Williams informed me, are expensive things to produce, and cost anything from £10 upwards. Often a very small and simple-looking trick costs the most money, because of the very delicate mechanism and apparatus which is necessary to ensure its effective working. For instance, the bell trick, one of Mr. Williams's most effective illusions, which consists of throwing twelve large sleigh bells across the stage at a row of ribbons, each bell in its turn catching on one of the ribbons and playing as it falls a note of the familiar tune, "Home, Sweet Home," cost over £40 to produce, although the apparatus appears to be worth about a sovereign. On the other hand, the most elaborate trick might necessitate only a quarter of that sum being expended.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

evidence. "And now, Mr. Dixon, did you notice that Mr. Greenhead was at all agitated when he came back to the servants' hall?"

"No, sir, I can't say as I noticed it."

"He did not look like a man who has just witnessed something very horrible?"

"I don't know 'ow such a man would look Sir, but 'e seemed just ordinary.'

"Did he laugh and talk as usual?"

"He ain't one of that sort, sir, Greenhead ain't, He's always a quiet one"

The Coroner asked a few more questions, and then Boanerges Scott was called as a witness. The financier rose from his seat and moved ponderously up the room. His great body was bowed as though he carried some heavy weight on his shoulders. His large face was a pale yellowish colour, and uglier than usual. His eyes were bloodshot, and his whole appearance that of a man who had just recovered from some terrible debauch rather than that of a father who has been brought face to face with the great sorrow of his life. His big hand trembled as he raised the book to his lips and took the oath.

"I do not propose to keep you any longer than I can help, Mr. Scott" said the Coroner, in a kindly voice, "as I know what a severe trial my questions must be to a man who has just lost his only son; but there are one or two things I would like to ask you. Will you have a chair?"

"Chair? No, thank you," the financier replied. "I can stand."

"Very well. Now, in the first place I want to know if your son had any enemies—if there was anyone who would be likely to have committed this terrible crime."

"My boy was liked by all who knew him," the financier replied. This was not strictly true but Boanerges Scott believed it to be true.

"Lord Champernowne has admitted that he quarrelled with your son," the Coroner continued. "Was Lord Champernowne a friend of your son?"

"Evelyn didn't like him, but I could't call them enemies."

The Coroner made some notes on a piece of paper, and half a minute elapsed before he spoke again.

"The safe was open," he said. "Inspector Corton found it open. When you left the house was it locked?"

"Yes."

"Where do you keep the key?"

"I carry one on my watch-chain, and the other is always hiddden away in my bed-room."

"Did anyone know the hiding-place?"

"No one."

"Not even your son?"

"Not even my son," the financier answered, in a low voice.

"Was anything missing from the safe?" the Coroner asked, after a pause. "Money, for instance?"

"No money was missing, for none happened to be there. But important documents have been stolen—documents that represent large sums of money."

"May I ask the nature of these documents.?

"Yes," said the financier, and then he paused, looking round the court till his eyes met those of Lord Champernowne. The young man moved uneasily in his chair.

"Yes you may ask the question," Boanerges continued, "and I will answer it. They were promissory notes."

"To whose advantage was it to steal them?"

"Principally to Lord Champernowne's advantage."

A murmur arose in the court, and everyone looked at Lord Champernowne The young man's face was crimson with shame and impotent fury. He had no fear for himself, though he was being forced into a position from which it might be hard for him to escape. But he did not want his mother's name dragged into the mire. It was unthinkable that the story of her folly should be made public in that court.

"Silence, please," said the coroner, after he had written something on a piece of paper. Then he looked up at the towering form of Boanerges Scott.

"Were these promissory notes given by Lord Champernowne?" he asked.

"I would rather not answer that question."

"You have implied that they were given by Lord Champernowne."

"It is a quite private matter between me and Lord Champernowne," said the financier, sternly. "But if you press for an answer—"

"I gave the promissory notes!" Lord Champernowne's voice rang out clearly, and all eyes were turned on him. He had risen to his feet and was leaning forward with his hands on the back of a chair in front of him. A faint smile flickered across the financier's lips.

"The question has been answered," he said, "by Lord Champernowne himself. I had no wish to make things harder for him than they were already."

The Coroner nodded. Then he pressed the tips of his fingers together and looked at the table in front of him.

"Did Lord Champernowne call on business connected with these promissory notes?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Was your son aware of the nature of his business?"

"Not unless Lord Champernowne told him."

"Did your son know that Lord Champernowne owed you money?"

"I don't think so. I do not discuss business with my son."

There were a few moments of silence, and Scott Boanerges pressed his hand to his eyes. It was evident that he was deeply moved by being forced to admit that his son had no share in this, the principal part of his life.

"Inspector Corton." said the Coroner, after a pause, "stated that you told him the key was missing from its hiding-place in the bed-room. Was that so?"

"Yes."

"And you have not come across it since?"

"I have not," he answered, wearily. Then he suddenly lurched, and only saved himself from falling by catching hold of the rail in front of him.

"I do not think I need ask you any more questions," said the Coroner. "I am greatly obliged to you for your evidence, and we all, I am sure, sympathize with you most sincerely in your trouble."

Boanerges walked slowly back to his seat, and the chair creaked as he flung his weight heavily into it. He passed his hand twice across his forehead, and then looked at Lord Champernowne who was leaning forward with his chin resting on his hands.

"Having regard to the evidence of the last witness," said the Coroner, after a pause, "it is possible that Lord Champernowne would like to make a further statement."

"No," the young man said, dreamily, He did not wish to go into the witness-box again. If he did it would be to tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; to admit that he had told a lie, to publish the story of his mother's folly to the world, to heap scorn and contempt on the head of the man who had laid a trap for a foolish woman.

His first thought had been to do this but he had controlled the impulse. It would be better to let things remain as they were. If the jury were fools enough to think that he had killed Evelyn Scott, they would be fools enough to think that he had done it to save his mother from ruin. It would only strengthen the case against him to admit that he had not given the promissory notes.

"Very well," said the Coroner; "that is as you please."

Then he began to collect the sheets of paper in front of him and arrange them in a neat pile.

His summing-up was a model of clearness and impartiality. He laid considerable stress on the fact that it was practically impossible for anyone to have entered or left the house without leaving some traces of their visit, and he suggested that this narrowed down the inquiry to three people, either known or unknown, who were in the house between ten and half-past. He made it clear that this did not necessarily throw suspicion on any of the servants or on Lord Champernowne. It was quite possible that the unknown may have been concealed in the house and have made his escape by the front door between twenty and half-past ten.

With regard to the missing promissory notes, he pointed out that though Lord Chapernowne was the person directly benefited by the theft of them, it was not right to assume that these would be of no value to anyone else, and he even went out of his way to speak favourably of the straightforward manner in which Lord Champernowne had given his evidence, laying stress on the fact that the young man had admitted that he had quarrelled with the deceased, when he might easily have said nothing whatever about it.

And as he summed up the evidence, section by section, he gave his hearers the impression of being an advocate pleading Lord Champernowne's cause against a stupendous array of suspicious circumstances, and the frown deepened on the forehead of Boanerges Scott as he listened to what he thought to be the defence of a guilty man.

"He shall not escape me," he said to himself. "If the law can't touch him, I will. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. I've held to that all my life."

At last the summing up came to an end, and the Coroner directed the jury as to the questions they were called upon to answer, and pointed out to them that their verdict would have to be in accordance with their finding on the facts. Then the jury retired, and Lord Chapernowne noticed that a police man had changed his position and was standing very close to him. An hour passed, and the jury filed back into the room. Boanerges Scott leant forward on his seat and watched their faces angrily. In his eyes there was the look that is sometimes seen in the eyes of a beast of prey.

"We find," said the foreman, "that the deceased was killed by a blow on the back of the head with a poker."

"Yes," said the Coroner; "and with regard to the second question?"

"We find," continued the foreman," that the blow was delivered by some person or persons unknown."

Lord Caampernowne's face flushed crimson, and then suddenly grew very white indeed. Boanerges Scott rose to his feet, stretched out a great, cleached hand, opened his mouth as if to speak and then sat down again with a groan.

"That," said the Coroner, slowly, "is a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown."

"Yes, sir," said the foreman.

* * * * *

A few minutes later, as Lord Champernowne stood on the pavement outside the court, waiting for a cab he had signalled from the other side of the crowded street, he felt a touch on his arm, and looking round, saw the great body and the large sallow face of Boanerges Scott.

"This is not the end," said the financier in a low voice; "It is only the beginning."

He passed on, moving slowly—a huge black-garbed figure crawling in the sunlight. But his words remained, and the threatening tone of his voice seemed to still ring out above the roar of the traffic.

"Only the beginning?" said Lord Champernowne to himself. "Only the beginning?"

CHAPTER VII.

"My dear boy," said Lady Champernowne, tenderly, "you take this too much to heart—indeed, you do. Who on earth, even in this evil thinking world, believes that you are a murderer?"

Lord Champernowne did not answer. He was sitting in a chair on one of the lawns of Maiden Tolhurst. The sun shone brightly in the clear blue sky, and in London the heat was so great that one could scarcely breathe in the fiery atmosphere of the streets. But here, under the trees on the lawns at Maiden Tolhurst, there was cool shade, and a faint breeze that rustled the leaves overhead. Lady Champernowne, exquisitely dressed in a costume of white muslin and lace, looked herself the personification of coolness. She held a lace-edged parasol over her head, as a matter of summer habit rather than for any special purpose. Her son, seated opposite to her, rested his chin on his hands, and stared gloomily at the grass.

"As for the promissory notes," Lady Champernowne continued, "I think it is most fortunate that they have been stolen—at any rate, for the present. I have no doubt that later on someone will turn up with them and try to blackmail us. I don't really see why you need worry yourself, Jack. Even the Coroner did all he could for you. He knew that you could not possibly be guilty."

"If it hadn't been for Greenhead," he said, slowly—"well, it is no good talking about that now. I've got to make the best of it."

"My dear Jack—how silly you are. One would really think you had something to reproach yourself with—that you were sorry you saved Greenhead's life."

"It was all most unfortunate," he muttered; "it was just that which turned the scale against me—the saving of Greenhead's life."

"I really believe you're going off your head, Jack. Whatever difference will it make to you? The inquest is over; the verdict—murder by some one unknown."

"That, as Boanerges Scott said to me, is only the beginning."

A look of fear came into Lady Champernowne's eyes, and then she laughed.

"He was naturally upset," she said, after a pause.

"He believes that I am guilty," Lord Champernowne continued; "and he is the sort of man who will not rest till he has exacted the uttermost farthing."

"But not from you, Jack, dear."

"Yes—until the police can lay their hands on the real murderer. They may never do that, and then all my life I may have this man against me—a huge force that will oppose me at every turn. I understood him when he said that the verdict at the inquest was only the beginning. And it coincides with the beginning of my career. A nice start isn't it, for a young fellow who wishes to do good in the world."

"But, my dear Jack——"

"The benefit of the doubt, of the doubt, mother," he said, bitterly; "that was all it was—the benefit of the doubt. And the verdict at an inquest is nothing. The police are still free to bring a criminal charge."

"But, my dear boy, what does that matter—to any one who is innocent?

The police will find out who killed young Scott—they are not so stupid as all that. And, really, we ought to be very thankful—that things have turned out as well as they have."

"Thankful?" he queried slowly. "Oh, yes, I see what you mean. The verdict might have gone against me."

"I was not thinking of that, dear. I was thinking of the promissory notes. How fortunate for us that they have been stolen."

Lord Champernowne looked at his mother as though he could hardly believe the evidence of his own ears. A faint colour came into the woman's cheeks.

"You don't think," he said, slowly, "that I shall repudiate the debt?"

"Of course not, Jack, dear; but it would be very foolish to pay it till the notes are found. You might be called upon to pay twice over. Of course, you will not pay till the notes are found or there is evidence that they have been destroyed. That will give us time."

"I was thinking of giving the man a bill for the whole lot, payable in three months—in my own name. That would to some extent, put us right in the eyes of the world."

Lady Champernowne shook her head.

"Do you know what the world would say, Jack?" she said, with a frown. "It would say that you had done this merely to prove your innocence. It is a very hard suspicious world, Jack."

"Well, I haven't decided yet," he answered; "I want to fall in with Scott's wishes. It will be a terrible thing to have that man against one all one's life."

"Oh, I can deal with him, Jack. I don't thiak he would ever do anything to harm a son of mine. Who on earth is that?"

Champernowne turned and saw a man coming towards them across the lawn. He was not coming from the direction of the house, but had emerged out of the shrubberies which lay between the park and the gardens. He moved slowly and wearily, as though he had walked a long way.

"Merciful heavens!" exclaimed Champernowne, rising from his chair as the man came closer. "It's Greenhead. The fellow must be mad to come here—in broad daylight—after what happened at the inquest."

(To be continued.)

WHY WOMEN ARE VIOLENT.

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK'S VIEWS.

Mr. W. J. Gaynor, the Mayor of New York, has issued a statement defining his views on the suffragettes. "I do not think," he said, "that American women will ever resort to the violence of the English suffragettes. There is a reason for it over in Great Britain. There are about a million and a half more women than men. That is rather a desperate state of affairs. We have no such conditions here. As soon as any woman is married she generally becomes very peaceful; but just think of a million and a-half of spinsters in England. I do not blame them for getting mad. They ought to tear down all England. The men get up and go off to Australia, Canada, Van Diemen's Land, and Heaven knows where else, and leave women at home. Now we are having the result. The women intend burning down the whole place unless they are allowed the vote; but will it do them any good if they are allowed the vote? If they do not get husbands, they will be as badly off as ever.

"Over here there is no such numerical disparity between the sexes. I suppose that most of our suffragettes are married. You ask what I would do if our women became militants. I think I would have them arrested as little vagrants, but there is no danger of that. The women who are doing these things in England are mere stalkinghorses. I have seen some of them. They are physically very raw-boned and muscular. "If the English militants should come here. I would not have them imprisoned. I think I would try to get husbands for them. That would quiet them wonderfully. You ask me what is the weak point in the British way of dealing with militants. When you come to dealings between men and women the weak point is always the same—a man does not like to hurt a woman. That is the whole story. The authorities over there have done the best they could.

"I am in favour of women voting if they want to, but I am certain very few want to. They like their husbands and children so much that they do not want to be bothered with other matters. That is the kind of woman I am chiefly acquainted with. They would say, 'Let father attend to this matter; it puzzles our little heads too much.' It is always an evil to bring into an electorate voters who are indifferent.

"I have noticed in States where women have the vote that the political result has not been changed, which seems to indicate that husbands and wives, as a rule, vote together. At the beginning of the world there existed in the human mind a belief in the unity of man and woman. When they married they became one. This idea is giving out to some extent. Is it to be abolished in all respects?"

TWO IN A CABIN AND AN EBONY STICK.

BEING A STUDY OF THREE CHARACTERS.

COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

[By F. Thicknesse-Woodington.]

A very large lady was slowly climbing the gangway to the first-class deck. The crowd on the wharf began to call out their farewells to those on board. The old quarter-master, who had charge of the deck-chairs, was hanging over the rail watching the ascent of the last passenger and criticizing her appearance with the freedom of an old salt, and a stewardess at his side was chuckling at his rude remarks, while together they watched the slow approach of the colossal passenger.

"Guess she's booked two berths," said the quarter-master.

The words seemed to strike his companion with a shock.

"Oh, lor'! I believe she's No. 54!" she cried, in dismay. "And it's a top berth. My word, quartermaster, how are we going to hoist that up every night?"

"Who's the other one?"

"Oh, a little bit of a thing as big as my thumb."

"I know; blue serge and red tam-o'-shanter; feet no bigger'n a baby's. To see 'er stand on 'em wi' half a gale o' wind blowing is a treat you don't forget in a long while."

"Are you the stewardess for No. 54?" The voice matched the body. A deep, affable bass rolled out the words with unctuous condescension. A large, hard blue eye fixed the stewardness and waited for an answer.

"No. 54?" Yes, madam. Is that your luggage going down? Then, if you'll follow me, madam, I'll show you your berth." With a despairing glance at the quartermaster and a vicious tightening of her thin lips, the stewardess walked forward and led the way down the companion stairs to the long row of double-berthed cabins running through the centre of the ship. They took some time getting down, for the lady's size was an obstacle to progress, and the commotion usual to a large steamer starting for a fresh port filled the passages and stairways with a throng of excited people.

The door of the cabin was jammed open by an enormous brown trunk, which blocked the entrance.

"Is this your luggage, madam? I am afraid you won't be able to have it in the cabin. You see, there is another lady——" She broke off, seeing the floor still further encumbered. "Ah! you have a cabin trunk."

"Ah, yes, of course; but unfortunately I can't let that box go down the hold, as I am constantly wanting things out of it. Now, what can we do? Can't you propose something, stewardess?" The hard blue eye looked at the hard-set mouth and the two gauged each other. The silent contest lasted some seconds. The passenger suddenly melted into an ingratiating smile; her large hand burrowed among the folds of her dress and brought forth a purse. With two fat fingers she prodded the stewardess on the arm."

"I am an old traveller," she said, with bland amiability, "and I rely entirely on your kindness and discretion." Something passed from one hand to the other.

"It can stand round the corner by the bathroom," said the stewardess, with a thin smile; "and if there's any bother about it I'll get the purser's clerk to put it in his store-room, so that you can get it whenever you want. Thank you, madam." She called the cabin steward, and between them the trunk was placed in the position indicated.

"Now, which is my berth? Oh, good heavens! not the top one! My good woman, I shall never be able to get up there! Who shares this cabin with me?"

"A young lady, madam—Miss March."

"Ah! Young and unmarried. Is she anything like my size?"

The woman's grimness was not proof against her sense of humour. She laughed and answered with the familiarity of her class, "Oh, lor', no, madam! By the side of you she's no bigger than a mouse."

The lady instantly took off her massive black hat and laid it on the lower berth, close to the dainty pink night-gown-case.

"Thank you, stewardess, then I think that will do. I will settle with the young lady, and we will change berths."

"Well, madam, perhaps she will, as there is only a fortnight left for the run home; but, of course, she was first comer, and she's had the cabin all to herself up till now."

"Yes, yes. Thank you we will settle it all very nicely together." She slowly pivoted round, and the stewardess had to retire for want of space.

The woman stood looking at the closed white door. "Well, I'd like to know how you're going to manage it," she muttered. "I see faces enough to know something about 'em, and Miss March ain't got that square chin for nothing. She's made me cave under before now, and it ain't often I find my master." With a laugh and a shrug she went about her business.

Inside the cabin the new-comer was shaking down and arranging matters to her own satisfaction. The lower berth was now covered with cloaks, skirts, the contents of a dressing-case, and such things. The large lady smiled at her reflection in the long, narrow glass over the basin. "My usual luck," she said. aloud, "My name's not Alice Hamlyn if I can't get my own way with a young girl, especially if she's as small as that woman inferred; size carries weight, and is useful occasionally. Ah! those black-headed pins are just what I want for my skirt. I couldn't get any in Naples. Pins are always common property when travelling." She took three. "Evidently a tidy young creature," she went on, continuing her soliloquy; "would do for a soldier's wife. That's a very handsome brush-bag. I must get the pattern. Now, I wonder where those chocolates are? Chocolates will make all smooth with a young girl." She arranged everything to her satisfaction, leaving the lower berth well covered with her garments and a formidable starched *sac de nuit*, but, with all her doing, she had finished at last and no one had come to disturb her solitude. Seven strokes had sounded long ago from the little travelling clock which hung upon a nail, and suddenly she was startled by the boom of the dinner-bell. Cabin doors banged, hurrying feet rushed past; the usual stampede took place which precedes a meal on a large ocean liner, and Mrs. Hamlyn smoothed her rotund form with a hungry sigh.

"Extraordinary that she hasn't come down to dress?" she ruminated, with a frown. "Everything depends on the first encounter. Of course, a bad impression *might* be given if she came in alone and found—however, everything will be cold, and I must go up." She opened the door and followed a belated passenger to the dining saloon.

Five minutes later the cabin door opened and a curly blonde head looked cautiously in. Dismay, wrath, and determination passed in quick succession over the face of the new-comer as she pushed the door wide and stood looking about her.

"Well of all the——" Words apparently failed, but if Mrs. Hamlyn could have seen the clear hazel eyes darken and flash she would have had doubts as to the efficacy of the chocolate drops she had taken so much trouble to unearth from the bottom of the big brown trunk. The tiny figure with the stormy face stood perfectly still, while the busy brain was deciding on the best plan to circumvent the enemy, Molly March, aged twenty (but apt to delude strangers into the belief that she was seventeen), was perfectly able to take care of herself. She grasped the situation in a glance, and with a sudden nod of decision, she rang the electric bell, and with a smooth brow awaited the answer to her summons. Twice she had to ring again, for the stewardess was taking advantage of the dinner hour and a clean bill of health among "her ladies" to enjoy a breath of fresh air and a chat with an acquaintance on the steerage deck. To her a messenger came running to say No. 54 was ringing like mad. She found Miss March in an advanced state of undress, taking out her nightgown from its pink sachet.

"Lor', Miss March, I thought you was at table! Are you ill, miss?"

"I have a headache and am going to bed. The new passenger has evidently mistaken her berth. You should be more careful about the numbers, stewardess, and then you wouldn't have all this trouble. Kindly put her things on her own bunk, will you and then go and get me a tray. You'd better find out first what's for dinner and bring me the menu. Food's the best thing for a headache, and I'm very hungry."

The stewardness was of a rebellious disposition, and apt to rule her passengers with a rod of iron, calmly pocketing handsome fees at the end of the voyage with an untroubled conscience; but, as she had said, long and varied experience on the Australian run had taught her a good deal about human nature, and a side glance at the firm face with its aureole of yellow curls showed her it was useless to resist so she complied, and returned meekly to the cabin with the menu in her hand. Miss March, sitting up in bed with a blue silk dressing-jacket round her shoulders, gave her orders in a regal manner and enjoyed an excellent dinner. She was about to order a final cup of coffee, when the stewardess remarked, with a curious intonation, "They've finished dinner in the first saloon, and half the folk have gone on deck."

Miss March promptly removed the blue jacket and returned the tray with a droll look in her eye.

"My head is much better," she said gravely, "and I will try to get to sleep before the new lady comes to bed. Any attempt at conversation would bring it on again"

The grim propriety of the stewardess suddenly gave way, and she laughed aloud.

"Have you seen her, miss?" she asked.

"Yes," admitted Miss March, with a trill of wicked mirth. "I was coming down with the crush when the boat started, and I was just behind you. When I saw the lady was coming here, into this cabin, I turned and fled!"

"She says she's an old traveller, and I believe her, but I think she's found'er match this time, miss; though, if I was you, I don't know as I wouldn't liever have that weight below me than above." A sudden noise without made her change her tone. "Well, I'll wish you good-night, miss, and I hope your headache'll be better in the morning."

It was a false alarm, but Miss March turned her face to the wall and the woman withdrew.

Meanwhile Mrs. Hamlyn, having eaten her dinner with the large appetite of the abnormally stout, began to look about her, wondering which could be her cabin companion. She asked her table steward if he could point out Miss March, but the man looked vague and was not sure; so Mrs. Hamlyn made up her mind that she would go up on deck for a little blow before turning in. Her ample meal had renewed her confidence in her usual luck and the chocolate drops, and she felt at peace with the world. At a little after nine she resolved to go down. The cabin was in darkness, and Mrs. Hamlyn, feeling for the electric button, indulged in her usual audible soliloquy.

"Ah! I shall be able to get undressed before she comes down. I dare say if she's alone she's got a little flirtation on hand; these long voyages generally—where *is* the button? Ah, that's it!" She switched on the light. and the next moment a startled exclamation, hastily checked, testified to her astonishment at the changed scene. In dead silence she stood staring at her own property piled on the upper berth and at the mass of golden hair on the pillow beneath. As the head never turned, and the shoulders moved with the regularity of a person in a sound slumber, there was but one inference to be arrived at. Nevertheless, Mrs. Hamlyn continued to stare as if fascinated, and the longer she stared the more unconvinced she grew. She nodded a nod of large comprehension at the back of her silent companion, and, with a slow sigh of resignation, proceeded to clear her berth and undress. The steps were already in position, and at last the portly figure began heavily to climb the steep ascent to her own resting-place. At the sound of the nervous "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" which accompanied the performance, Molly's heart began to melt, and she turned a remorseful face towards the ladder at the foot of her berth, but at the sight of an elephantine white leg disappearing over the edge of the upper bunk she turned her face with alacrity to the wall and shook noiselessly for five minutes.

"There now, I can't reach the button! Who's to put the light out?" These remarks, delivered in a small, peevish voice, remained unanswered. The voice rose again, with a touch of stubborn obstinacy in it.

"I cannot climb to the ceiling in the dark, and I don't mind a light all night so long as it does not inconvenience anyone else."

"Is anything the matter? Are you speaking?" came in clear, round tones from below her.

Mrs. Hamlyn leaned ponderously over the side, trying to see the speaker. Molly trembled at the ominous creaking.

"I'm afraid I've aroused you in spite of the pains I have taken to be quiet. I find I have got into bed without putting out the light, and I cannot reach the button from here."

"Oh, is that all? I'll put it out in a jiffy." Click! the cabin was in darkness.

"Thank you so much," continued Mrs. Hamlyn, blandly. "I do so regret having awakened you Do you always come to bed so early? I did not see you at dinner."

"No, I had a quiet tray down here. It's the best thing for a headache. You won't mind my not talking to-night, will you? Good night," and with a wicked grimace in the direction of the discomfited woman, Molly settled herself cosily among her pillows and was soon in the land of dreams.

At seven the next morning the stewardess brought Miss March her early cup of tea. Now, Molly had been awake for some time, and, on reviewing the events of the night before, had come to the conclusion that as the cabin was so small and Mrs. Hamlyn was so large, it would be wiser to live in peace than in strife for the remainder of the voyage, so she resolved with magnanimity to bury the hatchet and make the best of a bad bargain for the next fortnight. But Molly was young, and quite forgot to take into account the amazing force of two opposing temperaments.

The lady awoke at the opening of the door and turned to see what was happening, and the sight of the steaming cup of tea instantly aroused the strong selfishness which is so noticeable a trait in all old travellers of her type.

"An early cup of tea; now that's very thoughtful of you, stewardess."

"It's for Miss March, madam. She has one every morning," came dryly from the woman.

"Ah, of course"—with oily blandness. "Young people know how to take care of themselves."

Molly giggled at the stewardess at the remembrance of last night's checkmate.

"But it looks very hot," continued Mrs. Hamlyn, "and Miss March mayn't care for such hot tea. Very few people do. You might get her another cup while I am drinking that, stewardess."

"Pecksniff!"

"*What* did you say?" came with ominous frigidity from above.

"I said Pecksniff," said Molly, sweetly.

"The stewardess's name is Mrs. Pecksniff. I thought you'd like to know."

The stewardess, her face scarlet with suppressed laughter, stooped to give Miss March her cup. She knew her Dickens. "Lor', miss, how can you?" she whispered.

"I'll take this cup," continued their tormentor, "and Mrs. Pecksniff shall get you another."

The stewardess retreated in haste, cannoning into a cabin steward carrying a can of hot water.

"Hold hard, there!" cried the man. "Why, you might have scalded my foot. Whatever is the matter?"

"That Miss March'll be the death o' me. Do you remember the day she locked all the bathrooms on the outside, and we waited like fools for me' to come out, and there was't anyone in? She's always up to her tricks, but I guess we're going to have some fun in that cabin before we've done." She hurried off for the tea.

Inside the cabin conversation was progressing under difficulties. Mrs. Hamlyn's bland pomposity drove the girl nearly wild with rebellious aggravation, while the elder woman, all finer instincts of tact or sense of mental atmosphere dulled by fatty degeneration, rambled heavily on:—

"A curious name for a stewardess," she was tolling forth. "and rather typical of the race. I know a doctor once who was exceedingly fond of operations, and he was called Cutdeep, and there was a Dr. Coffin in Simla. There are two theories to account for these surnames. Either the names influence the choice of the profession, or the persons are foundlings, and the names are chosen in after life to suit their calling"

"Where are my big-headed pins?" came imperiously from Molly, who had just noticed their absence.

"Ah, h'm, pins—I believe I did take one or two last night for my skirt. When you have gained my experience in travelling, Miss March, you will learn that anything exposed to open view in a tent or cabin shared by two or more persons is common property and liable to be used by one or sundry as the saying is. But, if you attach any importance to the pins I will willingly—"

"Oh, no, not at all!" cried Molly, interrupting with the cheerful air her long-suffering brothers at home had learnt to call the "danger flag." "I am glad to learn. I always envy the cool assurance and "Savoir faire of old travellers."

"It will come in time," returned Mrs. Hamlyn, placidly. She was a kind-hearted woman when it cost her nothing, and her fat made her easy-going.

The stewardess here made her entrance with the second cup of tea.

"Shall I prepare your bath, miss?" she asked the girl.

Molly craned her neck to look at her companion. "Would you like to get up first?" she asked.

"Oh, no!" said Mrs. Hamlyn hastily. "I would much rather you went first, and then I can get down in your absence."

Molly remembered her vision of the night before, and choked. She nodded to the waiting stewardess, and the moment the woman had left the cabin she hopped out of bed, bundled into her dressing-gown, gathered up her towels and sponges.

"What jolly soap you've got!" she cried, picking up an immaculate pink tablet of Atkinson's most expensive. "Smells ever so much nicer than mine. Common property, of course, as it's on view. Thanks awfully," and before Mrs. Hamlyn's open mouth could pour forth speech she was cakewalking down the corridor in tumultuous mirth.

"What a terrible girl!" groaned poor Mrs. Hamlyn. "I see I shall have to be very careful. Quite the modern product." She sighed.

On returning from her bath twenty minutes later Molly met a mountain of blue flannel waddling down the corridor.

"May I have my soap?" asked the mountain, meekly.

"Oh, of course. A thousand thanks," and the extra-scented "savon," much reduced in size, returned to its legitimate owner.

When Mrs. Hamlyn came back to the cabin Molly was already on deck, her yellow hair waving rebelliously in the glorious breeze, fit symbol of the mutinous thoughts running riot in her brain. During the following week the silent battle continued without intermission between the two ill-assorted companions whom an unkind fate had thrown together. Mrs. Hamlyn had unfortunately come to the conclusion, after the soap episode, that at any cost she must maintain a firm upper hand with her young companion, and that she must, in her own parlance, put her foot down. It was a very large foot, and the putting down was a crushing performance, or would have proved so had Molly been of a crushable nature; but she was absolutely irrepressible, and directly she caught the drift of the other's tactics she plunged into the struggle with the irresponsible glee of a mischievous child, and enjoyed herself thoroughly. The elder woman hadn't a chance against her. Mrs. Hamlyn found that all her toilet appurtenances had a mysterious knack of disappearing, and the poor lady spent all her mornings trying to dress. It generally ended in the stewardess being summoned to assist in the search for the missing object, which would be found behind a trunk or under the lower berth.

"I expect it fell when the boat rolled," Molly would say, with innocent eyes, if any remark were made.

Mrs. Hamlyn, in sheer self-defence, locked up all her small paraphernalia, and life became a burden in unlocking trunks to find a hatpin. Molly on her side had, the first morning, packed up the pretty brush-bag and the inviting pin-cushion; and now that her companion had done the same the cabin, when cleaned up for the day by the steward, the trunks out of sight under the lower berth; and the beds made, had the appearance of an untenanted apartment.

"I don't exactly see," said Miss March one day, when they were both changing their frocks for dinner and Mrs. Hamlyn was bemoaning the lack of pins, "how one and sundry are to make common property of everything visible in a cabin or tent, if there is nothing visible. Do you?"

"It is most annoying," was the tart rejoinder, "that there is not a pin in the place."

"Why don't you put out your pin-cushion?" said Molly, fastening her brooch before the glass. "It's such a pretty one."

"The last time I did you took all the pins," returned Mrs. Hamlyn, sourly.

"Ah, they were only plain ones. Not nice large-headed ones at a shilling a card; and I never brushed my hair with your brush. The one and sundry *must* have a limit, you know."

The brushing episode rankled badly with Molly, and was, indeed, unpardonable; it had occurred three days ago, when, on returning from her bath to finish dressing, she had found Mrs. Hamlyn hastily giving the last touch to her toilet for the bathroom "levee," where a weird procession of ladies, in varied "deshabille," patiently awaited their turn for the vacant bathrooms.

Mrs. Hamlyn had the grace to blush at the mention of what she had called at the time her "shocking absent-mindedness." She had no ally in the stewardess, for her bland pomposity and knack of giving unnecessary trouble with the air of conferring a favour had turned that long-suffering woman into a morose tyrant, and the situation had not improved since Mrs. Hamlyn, forgetting her peace-making tactics of an old traveller, had been goaded by Molly's mischievous face one morning into saying, "You know, Mrs. Pecksniff, this is not the way to make your ladies remember your services at the end of their journey."

So the three-cornered battle went on, and the good ship ploughed her way round Gib. into a stormy Bay of Biscay. So stormy was it that Mrs. Hamlyn and Miss March found themselves both taking refuge in bed late one afternoon. For the first time they had to spend several hours together without the excuse of sleep or dressing to keep them silent, and on Mrs. Hamlyn beginning a ponderous conversation the girl, too depressed by climatic conditions to stand on her dignity, maintained her share of it in a listlessly civil manner. The stewardess brought them tea, and they talked and dozed till the dinner-bell rang. The sea was running so high that dining became a difficulty, and the trays arrived flooded with soup and gravy. That business over, they settled down to more wearisome conversation in the brilliantly lighted little cabin until sleep should fall upon them.

"This reminds me of a terrible experience I had when I was first married off the Cape of Good Hope, in a sailing vessel," said Hamlyn.

Molly sighed. This made the fifth terrible experience" since tea. However, there was nothing else to do, the dancing print made it impossible to read, so she succumbed to her fate, dropping an occasional "ah" and "oh" and "really" as necessity required. Gazing upwards, she fell to counting the squares in the iron chain-work supporting her companion's mattress.

Mrs. Hamlyn, maundering on, suddenly heard a startled exclamation.

"What is it?" she asked. "What are you doing? for she felt herself poked and prodded from beneath.

"What an extraordinary thing!" cried Molly, sitting up in her excitement. "They can't have turned your mattress for ages! There's a most exquisitely carved ebony stick jammed between your bed and the chain mattress. Fancy the stewardess never finding it!"

"Ah!" cried Mrs. Hamlyn, "I knew she never made the bed properly. These creatures never do. All they think of is their fees."

"It's a most beautiful walking-stick," continued the girl, full of the treasure-trove, "all carved with animals. Some poor man had this cabin last, I suppose."

"Men are such careless creatures," said her companion, complacently. "It is fortunate you saw it. It will do excellently for my nephew Edgar."

"But it is not yours," cried Miss March, indignantly. "I found it, if it comes to that, and I shall certainly stick to it."

"It's in my bed, you see, so of course it's mine," returned Mrs. Hamlyn, with aggravating calm.

"Not at all," cried Molly, hotly. "You would never have known it was there if I hadn't been idiot enough to call out. I found it, and I take it. It

(*Continued on page 9.*)

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"What I Know: Reminiscences of Five Years' Personal Attendance upon His late Majesty King Edward VII." By C. W. Stamper. (Mills and Boon.)

This volume is a refutation of the old proverb that no man is a hero to his valet. Not that Mr. C. W. Stamper was a valet. He was "motor-expert and engineer" to His Majesty King Edward VII., and, yet, as he tells us modestly, he performed also the duties of a footman. There are only two seats on the front of even a Royal motor-car, and as the King required his motor expert and engineer to be always in attendance, and as a footman could not ride inside, it was convenient that the motor-expert should be handy-man, and this he was for the last five years of the King's life, accompanying him on all his motor-journeys at home and abroad. Mr. Stamper is careful to tell us that the King adapted himself to a new situation with his usual tact and kindness; the motor expert seems to have occupied a position a little higher than a domestic servant, if a little lower than an equerry-in-waiting, and he certainly served His Majesty with fidelity and pride. The King consulted him and trusted him on all professional matters requiring him to look up maps and routes, and to see that the Royal cars were always fit and up to time.

In this position of intimacy and confidence, therefore, Mr. Stamper had many opportunities of getting to know King Edward and his ways pretty thoroghly. The motor-expert and engineer was indeed a person of considerable importance. He tells us how, having on one occasion to meet the King at a county railway station, he found the platform occupied by Territorials, and officers, and men were all waiting excitedly for His Majesty's arrival. With the eye of an equerry, and the instinct of a master of ceremonies, Mr. Stamper saw at once that it would be impossible for the King to walk conveniently from the railway saloon to his car if all these soldiers were crowding the platform. Therefore he went at once to the officer in command, and told him that this would never do. The men must be moved to a more convenient place on the platform. And with some flurry and bustle it was done precisely as he directed. We do not wonder that His Majesty, who liked things to be done in order, had a high opinion of his motor-expert and engineer.

Mr. Stamper's introduction to the King was sudden. At the time, he was working for a firm of motor manufacturers. The King wanted a motor-expert to ride with him and direct the chauffeur, at once. An equerry went to the firm, explained the King's wishes, and Mr. Stamper was recommended as the very man for the post. The firm were, of course, willing to release him at once, and Mr. Stamper was sent immediately to Buckingham Palace, where he found the King admiring a 40-horse-power car.

"So you are the new engineer?" said the King.

"Yes, your Majesty."

He pointed to the car.

"This is a nice car, and a very powerful one. it's a forty horse-power Mercedes. I haven't had it long. I suppose it's powerful enough to go anywhere, isn't it?"

"It's a good, powerful make, your Majesty."

"I suppose you can guarantee our never having any stops?"

"I can't do that, your Majesty, but if we should stop I can very quickly put it right so that there's no time lost."

"Yes, yes, yes, yes. . . ."

That meant such a lot—that "Yes, yes, yes. . . ." Any one who ever heard His Majesty converse will know what I mean when I say that the way he had of saying "Yes, yes, yes . . ." was a real characteristic . . . "At length, "Now we'll start," he said, "and I want you to come with me."

I was wearing an ordinary blue suit, so I asked His Majesty if I was to go just as I was.

"Yes," he said "It doesn't matter."

Quite characteristic of the King, and apparently it was characteristic also of Mr. Stamper, who was flattered by overhearing His Majesty remark jocularly to a friend one day, "Stamper never gives himself away."

From that time onwards for five years King Edward rarely passed a day without a motor-ride, either to keep a Royal appointment, or for the sake of fresh air. "His Majesty never took a holiday while I was with him," says the motor-expert—this is an allusion to the fact that whether at home or abroad the King always had work to do, which could not be left undone—and sometimes he would say, "I can hardly afford the time to-day, but I must have some fresh air," and he would go for a run in the car.

The King grew very fond of motoring, and liked to drive at a high speed. The Royal cars carry no motor-numbers and, when travelling in parts of the country where the cars were not well known, it was no uncommon experience to be pulled up by a policeman for not carrying a number, and probably also exceeding the 20 miles an hour. When explanations were given the police either saluted, and allowed the car to proceed, or were so flustered that they seemed anxious to find a hole in the road through which to disappear. The King rarely said anything on these occasions, but sometimes he made remarks when the car went on—His Majesty liked to see a police-officer doing his duty, and was impatient with any man who was stupid enough to quake with fear for having done it. This, of course, was at home. Abroad, the case was different. There His Majesty had to submit to some inconveniences which occasionally were amusing. Mr. Stamper had an amusing experience in Paris, whither he had taken the King's car in readiness for His Majesty's State visit to the President of France. In one of the boulevards he was stopped by a gendarme.

He accused us in many words of having no number, and asked why this was. I told him that the car was that of the King of England and that His Majesty's cars did not have numbers. He would not believe me, and insisted on us going with him to the police station. There I was brought before one whom I took to be the superintendent. With bewildering fluency the charge was preferred. In reply I repeated what I had told the gendarme, but the official would not believe me.

I produced my card, but he waived it aside, and conjured me not to aggravate my offence by making such preposterous mis-statements. How was it possible to believe what I said when the police had received no intimation that the King was coming? Would not they be the first to know if it were true? I had not thought of that, had I? Tired of his rhetorical questions, I asked what he proposed to do. He replied that both the chauffeur and I would be detained while inquiries were made about us.

I told him that it would save time if he were to telephone to the Embassy. At this they all burst out laughing. I said that I was in earnest, but they only laughed the more, and refused to do anything of the kind.

Suddenly I thought of M. Caratte, one of the chiefs of the French Detective Force, whom I had met at Biarritz the year before. The moment I mentioned his name, there was a marked change in the demeanour of the superintendent and his subordinates. I was offered a seat, when I suggested that they should telephone to his office at the Gare du Nord, they did so at once. What he said to them I never knew, but as soon as they had spoken with him, we were released as quickly as possible. Every one was profoundly apologetic. In fact they could not get us out of the police-station fast enough.

The Press got hold of the incident, and the next morning it was in all the French papers, and some of the English ones. When two days later I met His Majesty at the station, he said with a smile,

"Well, Stamper, I see they've let you out!"

It has been said that His Majesty liked to drive at a good speed, "and," Mr. Stamper adds, "he was always very strict on time":

When he did not himself know the distance, he would send for me, and ask me, how long such and such a run would take. According to what I told him he ordered his arrangements to be made, and, consequently, so far as was possible, we had to run to time. As he would never let me allow for tyre trouble, etc., we were sometimes late in reaching our destination, but whenever it was possible to make up for the time lost over a delay of this kind, we always did so.

We seldom took more than two hours and a quarter to travel from London to Newmarket, a distance of over seventy miles, and we have often done the journey in less time than that. The King always enjoyed this drive, and many a time, after we have done it without a stop, he has smiled, as he got out of the car, and and cried,

"Fine run, Stamper. Fine run."

It is remarkable that in many thousands of miles of running at high speed, no accident worse than the bursting of a tyre, or running over a dog or a chicken, ever happened to the King's car. There were, of course, a few mishaps, one of which, while the King was in Yorkshire on his annual visit to Doncaster Races, is thus described:

One afternoon we took his Majesty for a drive to Newark. In the course of the run we came to a long incline, where the road was straight and the surface good. Down this we were travelling at a good pace, when all of a sudden we came upon a culvert. There was no time to slow down, and as we went over it the car jumped off the ground and then "kicked" rather badly. Directly I had seen the culvert I had been afraid that this might happen, and I was not surprised when I heard his Majesty cry:

"Stop, stop! Do you want to kill me? Just look at my hat!"

With this the King leaned forward and held out his bowler for me to see.

"I have been thrown up against the roof of the car."

he added, but the hat really spoke for itself. The outward curve of its crown was gone, and the whole of the latter had been knocked in by the force of the blow I was aghast at his appearance, and told His Majesty that I was more sorry than I could say, but that it was quite impossible to see the culvert until we were within a few feet of it.

"It wasn't your fault, Stamper," said the King. "He" (the chauffeur) ought to have been looking where he was going."

Many reminiscences of the King illustrate little traits of character, something humorously. Here is one:—Sometimes he drove to church in a carriage, as I have said; and on the whole, Sundays excepted, it was not so very often that he wore a top hat in the car. The consequence was that, when he did wear one, he was always striking it against the top of the car as he got in. After a while I took to reminding him just before he set his foot on the step, but he was often too quick for me, and, before I could warn him, the damage was done. When this happened His Majesty said, "Oh, damn." I had hat-cords placed in every car for his silk or felt hats to hang from, as he often preferred to wear a cap when motoring in the country.

Of the King as an employer, as a traveller, as "a great man," Mr. Stamper writes with pride, and evidently with sincerity.

At once good-natured and dignified, he was kind and appreciative to a degree, strict, but not stern, scrupulously fair, often quick-tempered, though his anger had gone—not passed, but gone—almost before it was there, and he was never unreasonable, but always ready to hear an explanation. He had a wide sympathy and a sunny, generous, nature, and possessed that quality, which must be rare in kings, of being able to look at things from a point of view other than that which was naturally his own. Resolute and strong-willed, he was a man who formed powerful opinions, and to his opinions he was shown that he was wrong, when he would instantly give way in the most frank and handsome manner imaginable. For the rest, I never saw him depressed; he had a keen sense of humour, his energy was quite tireless, and he simply did not know the meaning of the word "fear." He was a King—the King, but he was a man too—a great-hearted gentleman. Where health was concerned, the King was most considerate. Many a wet day, when he has been about to get out of the car, he has cried to me and to others. "Oh, put your hats on. Put your hats on . . ." His Majesty's laughter was good to me. I wish I could hear it now. And when he was moved to laughter he never repressed it, unless to spare somebody's feelings. . . . Never once, while I was with him, did His Majesty fail to go to Church on Sunday. Wet or fine, summer or winter, he always went, wherever he might be staying, and whether he was at home or abroad. . . . He was getting grey, of course, but he was never an old man. Moto-goggles were the only glasses he ever wore—spectacles or pince-nez never. . . . I cannot agree with Sir Sidney Lee's statement that His Majesty's "movements were slow." The King was sprightly—noticeably so. He entered and left the house swiftly, and he was in and out of the car or the train in a moment. He spoke rapidly, ate very fast, thought apace. He even smoked hard. Speed was of the essence of his nature. Moreover, he expected it of others. . . . He led an extraordinarily busy life. Engagement succeeded engagement, and he never had a day or even an hour to spare.

A story of the Right Hon. John Burns, M.P., is told in connection with the King's week-end visit to Sir Arthur and Lady Paget at Warren House, Kingston.

The following day—Sunday—Mr. John Burns had been invited to join the party. He arrived in a taxi, and after discharging it at the gate, proceeded to walk up the drive, which is winding. Presently he met the gardener, whom he asked if he was going the right way to the house. Not recognizing him, that worthy asked whom he wanted to see.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Burns "I want to see the King and Lady Paget."

The gardener looked him up and down.

"You'd better go that way," he said.

The unsuspecting Minister followed implicitly the direction the fellow had given him, with the result that two minutes later he found himself at the back door. Realising how unfavourably he must have impressed his guide, Mr. Burns began to laugh, when the door opened, and as luck would have it, there emerged the chauffeur who had come down with me. He recognized Mr. Burns, and seeing that there was some mistake, offered to show him the way to the front door. Mr. Burns thanked him, and, as they went along, explained with gusto how he came to be there, and what the gardener had done. Later on in the day Mr. Burns came out and spoke with Superintendent Spencer and me, who were just without the grounds, watching the golf which was being played on a neighbouring course. I remember he deprecated the games as a Sunday pursuit. The Superintendent had witnessed his arrival at the gates earlier in the day, and had seen him discharge the taxi. When Mr. Burns had entered the grounds, Mr. Spencer asked the driver if he knew who had been his fare. The man nodded.

"And I wish I drove him every day. Look at that," and he showed the Superintendent what Mr. Burns had paid him.

"What I know" is a thoroughly entertaining book. Mr. Stamper has not abused his position. Nothing he has written is in bad taste. His reminiscences have a genuine ring in them, and they tell us some things of King Edward which have never been so well or so naturally told before.

"DICKENS STUDIED IN SIX NOVELS."—By A. S. A. Canning.—The reviewer opening the Hon. Albert S. A. Cannings latest volume *Dickens Studied in Six Novels* came upon the following amazing statement:—'Dick Swiveller is in love with, and finally marries, a Miss Wackles, surnamed the "Marchioness."' He looked again. It seemed incredible that any student of Dickens could write; still more that Mr. Fisher Unwin could publish in a "re-published, revised, and enlarged, work" such a libel on the character of the immortal Richard. Is Dick not known to us first and foremost as the rejected and rejector of Miss Wackles? Has he not wrung our hearts with the pathetic statement that he never "nursed a dear Gazelle, to glad him with its soft black eye, but when it came to know him well, it was sure to marry a market gardener:" And we have the actual scene in which Sophig Wackles, the young Gazelle, woos Mr. Chegge, the market-gardener. Mr. Canning is not only inaccurate in his facts, he is untrue to the inmost spirit of Dick Swiveller; for we are expressly (or as Mr. Canning prefers it expressively) told that whereas some men in his blighted condition would have taken to drink, Mr. Swiveller, having taken to that already, only took, on receiving the news that Sophig Wackles was lost to him forever, to playing the flute; thinking that it was a good sound dismal occupation, not only in union with his own sad thoughts but calculated to awaken a fellow-feeling in the bosoms of his neighbours. We know how he played "away with melancholy" half the night, maddened the people of the house, and at both the next doors and over the way, awoke in the morning much refreshed and graciously received a notice to quit from his landlady. And Mr. Canning tells us he was happy in love!

But there is worse to follow. Mr. Canning may possibly have 'studied' Dickens in this particular novel without having read it, but even in the novels he has read he wholly and entirely misconceives the mind of Dickens. Dickens was a magician. He waved his wand, and there appeared out of nowhere an inexhaustible array of wildly incredible and fantastic beings, who are yet somehow more violently real and actual than the people in the next street. He produced armies of inconceivably exaggerated angels and monsters, Little Nells, Paul Dombeys, Oliver Twists, Fagins, Gamps, Peeksniffs Snyeersea and Heeps, all much too good or too bad to be true; yet more positive and vital and concrete than the servant who serves, or policeman who polices us. And Mr. Canning has had the unhappy idea of trying Dickens by one standard only, namely, the extent to which his characters conform to nature, by which he really means to the common place. Tried by this test, needless to say, character after character falls dismally short. There is nothing natural about Oliver Twist as the outcome of the work-house system and Bumbledom, nor about Little Nell's invincible goodness, nor about Quilp's immeasurable badness, nor about Peeksniff's and Sarah Gamp's powers of imposing themselves on other people, nor about Bill Sikes's remorse for Nancy. Mr. Canning charitably allows that Dickens may have drawn the earlier Sikes from the life 'through information divulged to him by the police,' but he gives him up entirely when it comes to his wandering and remorse, and he notices with dismay that both Sikes and Fagin "have completely banished all idea of religion though the expressions 'hell,' and 'the devil,' are often in their mouths." But he has one laudatory remark to make about Oliver Twist before he leaves it. He assures us that he finds in it nothing "more remarkable than the perfect purity and even refinement of the author's mind." Breathe again, O lovers of Dickens.

Just one thing may be said in extenuation of Mr. Canning and the very considerable number of his laudatory reviewers quoted at length within the covers of this volume. It is that his heart is undoubtedly sounder than his head. He appears capable of continuing to appreciate his author in spite of the extraordinary reasons he adduces for so doing. His criticisms are hopelessly wide of the mark, but his admiration survives them. And so we recommend this book, not indeed to those for whom it is intended, the ignorant, but to those who are already discerning lovers of the greatest of novelists. They will find refreshment and amusement on every page and they will not fall into the Canning's unlucky trick of, as it were, measuring the ocean with a foot-rule.

One of the most interesting books of the Season will be published immediately by Messrs. John Long, Ltd. It is entitled "TRAVELS IN THE PYRENEES: INCLUDING ANDORRA AND THE COAST FROM BARCELONA TO CARCASSONNE," and is written by the author of that well-known book "The Silken East", Mr. V. C. O'Connor, who knows the country with a close and intimate knowledge. He has moved among all classes of its people, sharing the muleteer's hut, entering the Prince-Bishop's Palace, seeking the hospitality of way-side inns, exploring old archives and battle-fields, and travelling one day upon a mule and another behind a coach-and-six. Among the many illustrations, from photographs and drawings, which embellish the book are four fine coloured plates after paintings by French and Spanish artists. All who have been to, or propose visiting, the Pyrenees and those who love fine literature and beautiful pictures for their own sake should secure a copy of this handsome work which is to be published at the very moderate price of 10-6 net.

Messrs. John Long, Ltd., will shortly publish a new novel entitled "THE VISION OF THE YEARS," by Curtis Yorke, Author of "Queer Little Jane," etc. Readers and critics alike agree that in the domain of pure and wholesome fiction Curtis Yorke has few equals and no superiors. Thus a novel by Curtis Yorke appeals with equal force to the hardened reader and to the most exclusive family circle. "The Vision of the Years" is a further example of her unique method. It is a sweet and natural story, well worthy to rank beside this gifted author's very best work.

Messrs. John Long, Ltd., will shortly publish a new novel entitled "CROSS ROADS," by D. H. Dennis, Author of "The Spell of the Lotus," etc. Will o' the Wisp, the elusive, alluring fire of temporal success, dazzles Patricia Erard, and, tempting her to ignore love's simple path, beckons her astray with vain promise of reward. By what terrible means Pat is brought to realise the mockery of the success she has yielded her all to obtain is skilfully described.

Messrs Methuen are publishing a novel entitled "THE GATE OF HORN" by Beulah Marie Dix. It is through the Gate of Horn that true dreams come, and they were true dreams that came to Sydney Considine. Through her childhood and her girlhood she has known in her dreams places and people that were unfamiliar to her waking hours. In early womanhood she left her American home for a visit in Cornwall, and there she found the scene of her dream life and met the man who had shared it with her.

Mr. J. E. Hodgkin's volume on "DURHAM," to be added to Messrs Methuen's well known "Little Guides" deals with a county which is perhaps too little known to the traveller in search of the picturesque or historically interesting corners of England. In Durham county are found what is practically the oldest Saxon church in England, remains of no fewer than five Roman stations, and at High Force, the highest waterfall in the United Kingdom. The beautiful Cathedral of Durham is fully described by the author. There are thirty-two illustrations and six maps and plans.

"THE HUMAN BOY" by Eden Phillpotts, will be added to Messrs Methuen's series of Sevenpenny Novels. The schoolboy is described in Mr. Phillpotts' pages with delightful spirit and humour.

A new novel by P. G. Wedehouse entitled "THE LITTLE NUGGET" will be issued by Messrs Methuen. Ogden Ford, the twelve-year-old son of an American millionaire, is placed, after the divorce of his parents, at a private school in England. How Ogden became the 'Little Nugget,' the greatest prize open to members of the kidnapping profession, the story proceeds to show.

One of the most romantic stories of the stage ever written is that of Lavinia Fenton, who played "Polly Peachum" in "The Beggar's Opera" in 1728, and won the hearts of her audiences so well that every gallant in London was at her feet, and in a year the Duke of Bolton had made her his Duchess.

Her history, together with much other matter connected with Gay's "Beggar's Opera," has for the first time been told in a book by Mr. Charles E. Pearce, (the author of "The Amazing Duchess," etc.) to be published this month by Stanley Paul and Company under the title "POLLY PEACHUM." This book, which traces the continuous revivals of the play over 150 years, throws a remarkable light on life in Georgian London, and introduces such well-known actors and actresses as Peg Woffington, David Garrick, Charles Bannister, Anne Catley, and Kitty Clive. The 48 illustrations are from contemporary portraits and from designs by Hogarth.

Three new novels appear in Messrs Stanley Paul's list for this month. "BRINETA AT BRIGHTON" by Gabrielle Wodnil is a successor, (but not a sequel), to her first novel "Maggie of Margate." The scene is laid in a third-rate Brighton boarding-house where a confusion of identity places the heroine in a position of difficulty and embarrassment.

Miss Kate Horn's new story "COLUMBINE AT THE FAIR" is dedicated "To that critic who said that Kate Horn could never write a Serious Novel," and seeks to confute the critic's opinion by a study of a girl, the tenderness of whose nature lies unawakened till it is roused by the touch of a child.

Mr. Will Hugo is a novelist whose work is expected to awaken considerable interest. His story "BOUND TO BE" deals with the adventures of a young girl who is thrown into the position of maid-of-all-work in a household of very divided interests, and succeeds in bringing relief to one member of it at the expense of the other.

The next Sixpenny Novels to be published by Stanley Paul and Company in their 'Clear Type' Series are "CORINNA" by 'Rita,' whose new story "A Grey Life" is now in its Fourth Edition; "THE LONG HAND" by Sir William Magnay, Bart., author of the recently published novel "The Fruit of Indiscretion"; "CORNELIUS," by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, who, of course, is now Lady Clifford, is an excellent novel in the same Series.

TWO IN A CABIN AND AN EBONY STICK.

(*Continued from page* 8.)

will make a lovely present for my brother Tom."

"Edgar has always longed for an ebony stick."

"So has Tom, and he shall have it."

The absurd quarrel went on until both disputants were thoroughly heated, and Molly turned to the wall in high dudgeon, refusing to speak any more. She fell asleep while racking her brains how to circumvent her annoying companion.

The next day, coming down to the cabin in the afternoon, Molly went straight to the upper berth, determined to confiscate the bone of contention. But the stick was gone.

"Mean old cat!" cried Miss March, in wrath. "I *will* find it. Ah!" Her eye had fallen on Mrs. Hamlyn's roll of umbrellas and parasols strapped together in the corner. There was the ebony stick in the middle, and a large piece of coarse string had been employed to tie it firmly in its place.

Molly March deliberately cut the string and tied it into her roll of umbrellas and parasols in the opposite corner.

"Now," she said, with a determined nod, "we will see who will win!" She left the roll where it stood, scorning further precaution.

That night, when she came down to bed, the ebony stick was once more firmly tied into Mrs. Hamlyn's umbrellas.

By lunch next day it was Miss March's property:

Once more at night, Mrs. Hamlyn could call it her own. Neither spoke a word on the subject.

The struggle was ludicrous, but intense.

Regularly day and night the ebony stick changed hands. For an hour one day Miss March tried in vain to pack it in her trunk, cross-wise, length-wise, any-wise, but the stick was a little too long, and she had to give it up in despair. There was no other mode of concealing it. The next day she went off into an involuntary peal of laughter on entering the cabin and finding Mrs. Hamlyn on her knees, purple and suffocating, carrying out the same manœuvres with *her* cabin trunk.

Mrs. Hamlyn scowled. Miss March fled in hysterics and fell into the arms of the stewardess coming round the corner, to whom she confided her woes.

The next day they would arrive at Plymouth, where both were to disembark. Miss March had made up her mind.

"I shall wait," she said to herself, with stern determination, "till we actually get there, and then I shall run down to the cabin at the last moment take it out of her umbrellas, even under her eyes if need be, and walk off with it in my hand."

Curiously enough, Mrs. Hamlyn had determined on the same stratagem.

"I am quite determined poor Edgar shall have his present," she said to herself, "and as that disagreeable girl is sure to stick to it to the last, I shall wait till the last moment, and then walk off with it in my hand."

Early the next morning, about three hours before their arrival, the two found themselves in the cabin making final preparations. The ebony stick shone blackly among Mrs. Hamlyn's umbrellas. That lady was counting money in her purse.

"I shall settle the fees now," she announced. "That leaves one free at the last moment in case of a rush."

Molly pricked up her little ears. "Free?" Could it be possible——?

"So shall I," she said, "and then there will be nothing to think about but getting off."

Mrs. Hamlyn looked at her with suspicion as she pressed the button for the stewardess. Miss March, with nice feeling, took a little promenade in the corridor while the feeling went on, and then, as Mrs. Hamlyn mounted on deck, she in her turn sought the servitors to give them largesse.

Plymouth at last, the boat just gliding into the dock. With heavy haste Mrs. Hamlyn proceeded to the cabin. Molly March, who had been absorbed in the arrival, saw her large black hat vanish round the corner of the staircase and, with a sudden throb of recollection, bounded after her. They reached the cabin together, the elder woman entering first. Molly pressed in after her determined for anything. Mrs. Hamlyn snatched her bundle of umbrellas.

"Ah!" she cried, with an accusing gesture to Molly, who, after a glance, had seized her own.

They looked from one to the other in consternation.

The stick was in neither!

The stewardess appeared at the door. "All passengers for shore to leave at once, ladies. Your baggage will follow."

"But the ebony stick?" cried both together.

"All property found in the cabins is steward's perks," said the woman, grimly, and drove them silent before her.

[* Published by special arrangement.]

Corporal (to soldier): "Why is the blade of the sabre curved instead of straight?"

Soldier: "It is curved in order to give more force to the blow."

Corporal: "Humbug! The sabre is curved so as to fit the scabbard. If it was straight how would you get it into the croocked sabbard, blockhead?"

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FROM THE WOMEN'S POINT OF VIEW.

London, May 26.

MY DEAR MADELINE,

Life has become very busy here. I suppose yon have just left Mahableshwar, and will have begun the busier life in Poona. Well, there is a great deal to be said for a full life is there not? One of the most charming events this week was the "Flower Show" at Chelsea. This show takes the place of the "Temple Flower Show" of other years, and of course there is far more space and air, but all the same I shall miss the nice cheerful squash we used to have at the Temple—not to speak of a charming escort of barristers. I dare say we could have one of the Old Chelsea pensioners as an escort—but would that be the same thing?

It was a very beautiful sight, every year the flowers become more bewildering in variety and colour. I think this love of flowers and gardening is a good sign of the times. It keeps people sane and kindly. The rivalries of gardeners are generous. When we walk round our neighbour's garden and see something very beautiful, he says "let me give you a cutting." He does not want to be the only person in the world to have a lovely garden, he wants you to have some too. Well, all the rival professional gardeners were gathered together in Chelsea such as Veitch, Wallace, Palham, and Sutton, and it must have been hard work to adjudge prizes, for to the outsider they all seemed to have brought such perfect specimens of the flower-kingdom to delight us. The orchids were quite magnificent, and as usual the most perfect specimens were from the great houses of Sir Jeremiah Colman and Sir George Holford. The colours were quite bewildering, and the botanical curiosities innumerable. I had heard there was one orchid called the Suffragette, because it has a tongue which is always wagging. I asked a number of people where this odd specimen was to be found but could not meet with it. It is said by those who have seen the orchid that the part of the flower, which resembles a tongue, is really a kind of exquisitely poised 'see-saw' which when an insect alights on it, pitches the intruder suddenly into the middle of the flower. Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal Family arrived early on the opening day and walked freely about among the rest of sight-seers, and they seemed to love all the beauty as much as any of us.

I must not forget to tell you that I went to the last night of the German Opera Season at Covent Garden. The opera given was Lohengrin, and it was really a very perfect performance. The part of the Elsa was rendered by Fraulen Perard-Petze, a charmingly pretty woman with a voice of gold. Herr Peter Cornelius as Lohengrin, was such a magnificent specimen of manhood as it is seldom one's happy fate to meet with. I believe he is a Dane and as he stood before us in his romantic swan-topped head-dress, he seemed a very re-incarnation of an old time Viking. His magnificent voice thrilled every heart, and altogether the whole performance remains a delightful memory. Now the Germans have gone for a season, Caruse and the Italian Opera hold sway at Covent Garden. By the way I must tell you of a quaint criticism made about Lohengrin. A musical man took an unmarried friend to see a performance of the opera, and all the unmarried friend said when all was over was: "the swan's neck seemed rather thick." Was ever such a capable musical critic?

Now I have just time to tell you about another first night I have just attended. This was "Croesus" at the Garrick Theatre. It was the most extraordinary play, written by Baron Henri de Rothschild, himself a millionaire, and the theme was the sorrows of the rich man. Pomte Sorbeir—otherwise "Croesus" observes—"it is easier, for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of—love." There seems every excuse for adopting this pessimistic attitude on the part of the Count. When we meet him first, a pretty little widow whom he loves is on the eve of running away with some one younger and handsomer. The Count, who is generous and shrewd, had treated her with every possible consideration. Her treachery paralyses him at first, but he resolves to put her entirely out of his life, and, when she comes back penitent and imploring forgiveness, he is strong, and wise enough, to let her see quite plainly that he will have nothing more to do with her.

Then the millionaire turns again. The unfortunate man has resolved to indulge himself in the luxury of being loved for his own sake. He pretends to be an insurance clerk on three pounds a week, and loves a little milliner, but alas she meets a rich man whom she describes as having "nice shining and very distinguished manners," and, in true Parisian style, she decides to put herself under his protection. When she learns who her supposed insurance clerk lover really is, she is in despair, tries to make it up with him, but he tells her it is too late, his love has gone. But he is not the sort of man to treat her otherwise than handsomely, so on the spot he writes her a cheque and turns on his heels. Meanwhile the delighted girl, without so much as "Thank You" sits on the sofa, counting on her finger to see how much a week she will have in the future.

I hardly think the play will be popular. The author in a way wants to put his point of view before the world and does not mind paying for the production, but the public will hardly appreciate the satirical attitude of the play. Arthur Bourchier is in the title role and his popularity may "make" the play. On the whole, it was accorded a kind reception and a few hisses from the pit were drowned by the applause vigorously accorded by the friends of Baron de Rothschild.

ROSAMUND.

Sir Archibald Geikie tells a story of Scotsman who, much against his own will, was persuaded to take a long holiday.

He went to Egypt and visited the Pyramids. After gazing for some time at the Great Pyramid he muttered: "Man, what a lot of mason work not to be bringin' in any rent!"

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POINTS OF WIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

BRING OUT THE HARPS.

Sir Herbert Tree has been eulogising the work of women in our hospitals. Speaking at an East End hospital for children in which he is interested, Sir Herbert remarked that "it was very appropriate that women should be on the committee of management, for there was no more suitable place for them than in the work of mercy. If, as tyrants, women were sometimes ridiculous, as ministering angels there was absolutely no limit to their power. The harp was their instrument, not the trombone."

KAISER'S HAPPY THOUGHT.

The German Emperor has marked his pleasure at the visit of our King and Queen by setting free the three English officers, Captain Trench, Lieutenant Branden, and Mr. Stewart, who have been imprisoned in German fortresses under convictions for espionage. "There is," says the "Telegraph," "a suggestion of old-world chivalry, gracious generosity, and cordial hospitality about this act which will appeal not less to the German nation than to the fellow-countrymen of these political prisoners. We, on our side of the North Sea, shall not be backward in acknowledging the kindly impulse."

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

"It is scarcely possible to exggerate the benefits which may come to the world from a good understanding between Germany and Great Britain, or the calamities which might follow from their estrangement," says the "Westminister Gazette."

THEY DOUBTED IT.

Father Bernard Vaughan, after a tour of eighteen months in the United States, has been lecturing at Queen's Hall on his experiences in the Far West. On one occasion, when he was on a ship that ran ashore, the ladies on board rushed to him exclaiming, "Shall we be saved?" which drew the reply, "That depends upon yourselves; I have the best authority for saying that Heaven is just as easily reached by water as by land," though they seemed to doubt it.

PSEUDO-CHARITABLENESS.

"If a man knows that another man is a wrong-doer, and is not to be trusted, has he the right to keep the knowledge to himself?" The question was discussed by Dean Inge in his sermon at Temple Church last Sunday morning, and answered with a decided negative. "The pseudo-charitableness of the man of the world who speaks no evil of anyone, because he knows that even the small insect can bite, is sheer cowardice" he said. "We are all responsible for taking our proper share in keeping public opinion both healthy and well informed."

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

"As to equality of opportunity," writes Mr. Bernard Shaw, "may I ask what on earth it means in practice, or can mean, except equality of income? If two youths come up to London with three halfpence in their pockets, they have all the equality of opportunity that is possible for them. Or if they have each a thousand pounds in their pockets they have the same. Or if they both have a university education, which means that the same sum has been spent in educating them, they have the same.

"What other equality can be given them or maintained between them? Can they be given equality of opportunity as mathematicians with Newton and Leibnitz, as poets with Shelley and Shakespeare, as money-hunters with Rhodes and Barnato, as general with Cœsar and Napoleon? He, who is not in favour of equality of income, is not in favour of equality of opportunity; and the positing of the one as an alternative to the other is a mere confusion of thought."

EASIER TO TALK THAN TO THINK

"At no period probably have social economic, and political, subjects been more freely and actively discussed on the public platform than at the present time. It is right that it should be so," says the "Scotsman, "for" public exchange of ideas is an essential part of that broad education which Mill advocated, but which is too often forgotten. But, while this may do good, it may also do harm. The multiplication of Conferences and Congresses will not be an unmixed blessing if it leads to sloppiness of thinking. It is easy for some men to get on their legs and talk. It is not so easy for them to think, and ideas, that are based on inadequate thought and conclusions that follow from false premises, are worse than no ideas or conclusions at all."

HAVE YOU AN ACCOUNT WITH LIFE?

"It is astonishing, when one thinks of it, in how slovenly a manner people keep their accounts with life," writes 'J. B.,' in the "Christian World". "In business, in the profession, we put a very strict value on our time. We sell it at the highest price obtainable. The specialist gives you a quarter of an hour, and you put down his two guineas. A barrister makes a little speech in court, and the fee is marked on his brief. That is business—and good business. But what of the business with yourself; have you any sort of account there? You, too, are a country for values, and so huge, so profitable a commerce is possible in it. What sort of returns are you working for?"

IDEALS IN BRICKS.

"Give stones and mortar to an idealist who has had the force and will to learn their uses and the control of them, and he will build you a cathedral," says Mr. Ernest Rhys, in "The Quest of the Ideal" ("Fellowship Books" series. Batsford, 2s. each net). "His idealism will give the mere rough material of his trade a value which is not to be measured. Give the same material to the cunning man of small brain, to the man who is called the practical man, and he will build you a hideous street, cheating as he goes, in which his lack of real practical sense is manifest, because, in flat disobedience to the commands of his Creator, he is creating an unremunerative ugliness, when remunerative beauty might have better rewarded him. Bricks and stones have often been the weapons of the idealist, and will be so once more in the future."

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

LEATHER AND PRUNELLA.

Florentines are indulging in a fad which may take possession of us ere long. It is fascinating, quaint, and useful, but—it is not new. However, is there anything that is? In the early days of the nineteenth century smart society women occupied themselves with shoemaking, turning out some very pretty specimens for themselves, and it is to this same favour that fair Florentines have now come. Assuredly we should do well to follow their lead in this respect, for there is something most alluring in the idea of making one's dainty "chaussure" after one's own original designs. It is every whit as fascinating as binding pet books to fancy. Without doubt we are drawn once more to handicrafts, and as the aim and ambition of every woman with aspirations towards originality is to wear what she herself designs, I can well believe this cobbling craze will be eagerly seized upon. A pair of brocaded, painted, embroidered shoes made by her own hands should prove a more welcome gift from a friend than any present that can be bought "by the dozen." What is more, daintiness is not the characteristic of the modren foot, which is, indeed, more useful than ornamental, so that it will take on a new value, so to say, when shod with its owner's handiwork. Each woman who takes up the craze will naturally try to outvie every other one, with the result that footgear ought to become "exceeding magnifical," as indeed it is in Florence at this moment. Why should not men indulge in some sartorial hobby which would give scope to the nimble fingers and taste of their womenkind? Erstwhile these latter worked wondrous silken ties and knitted waistcoats, but I warrant they would fain embroider satin ones if men would but live up to them, by which I mean that a waistcoat however gorgeous, would still cut a poor figure if the rest of the attire was not in accord with it. However, we shall make a good beginning if we take to fanciful cobbling.

SPEAKING ONE'S MIND.

"Secrecy," says Mr. A. C. Benson in the preface to his new volume of musings, "Joyous Gard" (Murray, 3s. 6d.), "seems to me now a very uncivilised kind of virtue, after all." Our inner thoughts represent to us, as he goes on to say, the self which we are always alone with, and if we do not speak or write these inner thoughts we are necessarily never really understood by our friends. Of course, he is right so far, and we cannot be too thankful that Mr. Benson feels compelled to take us into his confidence and set down, as he does in this little volume of sweet "spicery" just what passes through his mind when he muses over certain subjects like emotion, education, memory, humour, sympathy, hope, life, and so on. I think we should all be quite glad to be open and frank in this way, though I am afraid we should not stand revealed if our intimate thoughts on this, that, and the other were put into print, or even expressed "viva voce," as the possessors of such serene and fertile minds as Mr. Benson. We all have our visions, hopes, dreams, which we know we can never realise; but it would be very nice if we could talk about them so nicely and profitably as this author. Even he sermonises a little; the family facility for preaching has been vouchsafed to him, but he never bores, he never rubs us up the wrong way but on the contrary he has such "a way with him" that he persuades one that what he says is what one always felt. His is a refreshing, peaceful book to read; it sets one's thoughts astir, urging us to value the things that matter and not to worry over the things that do not. Mr. Benson's is a sound philosophy, and his optimism is most cheering. "Joyous Gard" is a work to turn to in moments of depression, just as one would go to an understanding friend when one was feeling "down," but I am not sure that anyone ever does or would be wholly wise to yield up inner life, which is oneself. It is pleasant, nay, I think it is only a natural instinct to live alone with what may be called one's soul. Mr. Benson chats to us in very intimate fashion in this charming volume, but I am sure even he, for all he says, has not said just what he really thinks. The author who did might never find a publisher; on the other hand, he might "sell" like wildfire. From a social point of view, however, one's inner self is best kept quiet.

WAR, HORRID WAR!

It seems but a very few weeks ago that I was calling attention to Lady Lowther's appeal for volunteers for the British Red Cross Society, which rendered such splendid aid to the suffering soldiers of Montenegro, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Servia. And now one of those who did volunteer, Mr. A. Duncan-Johnstone, has written his experiences. "With the British Red Cross in Turkey" (Nisbet, 5s.) may not be a great achievement, indeed, its author's style is certainly faulty, but his facts are extremely interesting, and especially so to all who subscribe to the Society. To the man in the street, the writer says, "the pageant of war may seem a glorious thing, but it is left to those who work unnoticed behind the armies to see the maimed and mangled bodies of the dead and dying, to witness the misery and suffering, and to realise to the full extent the awfulness of war." Mr. Duncan-Johnstone has a blunt way of expressing himself, and makes no attempt to polish his sentences, so herein we get some very realistic pictures of the scenes in which the volunteers of the Red Cross Society figured. They are not alluring, but they make one shiver, and no one who reads this account will ever again feel disposed, I should say, to speak lightly of the glories of warfare. The book is full of gruesome descriptions of the sufferings of soldiers of all nationalities, but we get therefrom a very good idea of the splendid work which the Red Cross Society does. But of the women's share in the humane work the author says nothing.

REVOLTING DAUGHTERS.

With such an upbringing as they had, and such parents to stock them with every vice, it could hardly be expected that the Orleans princesses of whom Mr. H. Noel Williams writes in "Unruly Daughters" (Hutchinson, 16s.) could be very nice girls. But one feels glad, all the same, that we do not produce this type of girl nowadays. The modern maiden, whether she is a princess or a typist, is very much more "in hand" than these early eighteenth-century specimens of girlhood. The Duc d'Orleans, their father, may not have been a model of virtue, but it was rather trying even for a man of his calibre to have six such handfuls as these daughters, who were revolting in every sense of the word. Mr. Noel Williams has not minced matters in setting forth their histories. "Unruly" is a mild term to apply to them; but if he thus describes them, he makes no attempt to disguise the character of their respective unruliness. The eldest, even as a bride of fifteen drank to excess, and ran through a varied assortment of lovers, till death mercifully removed her at the age of twenty-four; the second had a violent passion for the Duc de Richelieu, became an abbess, and with her lead the nuns had a lively existence hardly to be described as one of sanctity, while her efforts on behalf of the Jansenists brought about further troubles. Political intrigues, personal eccentricities, matrimonial muddles, and *petites fautes*, who generally died, however, in a convenient way, made up the sum of the others' unruliness. But one way and another, they were an exceedingly lively set, and one's brain is in a whirl when one comes to the end of this lively narrative, since, as we say, the insight which Mr. Williams gives us into the private life of these ladies, their consorts, and lovers is not even through a glass darkly. However, one cannot help feeling sorry for these wretched girls born of a vain and selfish mother, who never wanted any one of them, and a discipated father who spoiled them, uncontrolled, in childhood; and, brought up in a fetid moral atmosphere, they were mostly married off at an age when our girls are regarded as mere children. They hardly had "a chance," but one is bound to say they availed themselves of every opportunity that served of doing the things they ought to have left undone, and, what is more, of doing them very frequeatly.—Ambrosia, in the *World*.

WINNING A FORTUNE ON ONE RACE.

SENSATIONAL DERBY BETS.

"Bookies are afraid to lay good odds nowadays," an old race-goer remarked at Newmarket recently. "Bets are mere trifles compared with those of the old days." And certainly we do not hear of "plunges" such as those, for instance, which characterized the transactions of Mr. Davies, the first bookmaker to be called a "leviathan," who betted in tens of thousands.

In the year 1856 he laid Mr. Clarke £100,000 to £1,000 against each of three horses the latter had in the Derby of that year. Mr. Clarke having to pay, while, if Barbarian had won the Derby of 1853 instead of Daniel O'Rourke, the "leviathan" would have netted something like £100,000.

One of Davies's first big wagers was to lay Lord Strafford £12,000 to £1,000 against The Cup for the Cesarewitch. Davies started life as a carpenter, and began betting in a small street off Gray's Inn Road by taking half-crowns. But by great shrewdness and insight he soon gained the confidence of the public and the amounts he paid away daily to ready-money clients were enormous. He is said never to have quibbled or suggested mistakes, and such was his honesty that on one occasion, when he found that a successful client had died since making the bet he paid the winnings over to the widow.

RECENT CASES.

Another famous bookmaker who made big bets, and in whom the racing fraternity had the same high confidence born of actual experience, was the late Mr. Fry. In the course of his long and highly successful career he paid out as much as £20,000 on a single wager, and in more than one instance a sum of £10,000. And while he lost upwards of £100,000 through defaulters, nobody ever lost a penny owing to his failure to pay up.

It has been suggested that there have never been such big betting transactions during the last twenty years. In 1902 however, when Ard Patrick won the Derby the Grately Stable had a tremendous gamble on Pekin, and would have taken more than £100,000 out of the ring if he had won. Only a few Epsoms ago an amateur speculator had £12,000 on one of his horses in a selling plate, and lost the money, while more recently still £20,000 to £2,000 was laid to the stable against the horse that won the Cesarewitch.

Reference might also be made to Mr. Henry Chaplin, who was said to have made a quarter of a million when his horse Hermit won the Derby, but probably half that amount would be nearer the mark. At the odds of 66 to 1, Mr. Chaplin would have had to invest less than £2,000 to do it.

SIR HUGO'S DERBY.

Quite naturally, it is in backing a favourite that the largest bets are made. The odds are, of course small, and it takes money to make money. It may be accepted as an axiom that in a first-class race half the betting is upon the favourite.

Thus; when the favourite fails to win, the public are badly hit, and the bookmakers net thousands and thousands of pounds. Probably never did backers suffer more severely than when Sir Hugo won the Derby in the 1892 race, at odds of 40 to 1.

There was probably only one man who backed that horse to the extent of £750, and he received £30,000 for his bold venture.

But on La Fleche, the favourite at very small odds, gold was poured in a ceaseless stream—in fact, until the bookmakers ref used to take a sovereign more.

A certain cricket club in the Midlands recently engaged a new man. About the same time they bought a horse to pull the roller. Shortly afterwards the ground man approached the club secretary. It's about this 'oss, he explained.

What's wrong with him?

Nothing at present, was the reply. But I want to know who will be responsible if the 'oss meets with a bad accident.

Well, said the puzzled secretary. I suppose you would be responsible.

Then I resign, was the unexpected rejoinder. The poor brute hasn't the speed in him to get out of the way of the roller, and I shall be running him down and flattening him out some day.

The club took the hint, and the ground man has now a better horse.

LITTLE HEIRS TO GREAT ESTATES.

SOME LUCKY YOUNGSTERS.

Who is the luckiest youngster in the kingdom? Examination of the peerage reveals many interesting cases of boys of tender years who will one day inherit vast riches, estates, and great family honours, the most fortunate, perhaps, being the five year-old Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the son of the Duke of Norfolk, who is heir to both his father's and mother's estates. The Duke of Norfolk owns 50,000 acres in some of the fairest English counties, his rentroll exceeding a quarter of a million a year while the Duchess of Norfolk—Baroness Herries in her own right—owns 18,900 acres.

The Duke is one of London's great landowners, owning a considerable slice or the south-east side of the Strand, and according to a competent authority the rent-roll of this land a couple of decades ago was £52,000. New buildings in Norfolk and Surrey streets have immeasurably augmented the rent-roll, which has probably increased threefold in value.

SCOTLAND'S WEALTHIEST PEER.

A year previous to the birth of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey a son was born to the Marquis of Bute, "the uncrowned king of Cardiff, as he has been called, whose father left the enormous fortune of £6,000,000. His son and heir, the Earl of Dumfries, a bright little youngster of six years of age, will inherit vast estates which cover 117,000 acres, in addition to many titles. Lord Bute is the wealthiest peer in Scotland, although he does not possess quite so many acres as the Earl of Dalhousie, who came into the title, an income of over £50,000 a year, and about 138,000 acres of land, when a boy of nine. His son and heir is Lord Ramsay, who was born in 1904.

Two more instances of vast fortunes which will desend to lucky youngsters not only from their fathers, but also from their mothers, are afforded by the cases of the Marquis of Blandford, son of the Duke of Marlborough, who is now sixteen years of age, and Viscount Mandeville, son of the Duke of Manchester who was born eleven years ago. The Duke of Manchester owns some 70,000 acres of land, and is also possessor of four country residences, two in England and two in Ireland. His wife, Miss Helena Zimmerman, daughter of an American railway magnate, whom he married in 1900, brought much wealth to the Manchester family. With two exceptions the Duke of Marlborough is the smallest of our ducal landowners. He possesses about 26,500 acres of land, the revenue being given at £36,000.

WELL-KNOWN NAMES.

Quite a number of heirs to large estates were born in 1894, the same year as the Prince of Wales, and such names as Lord Whitchester, grandson and heir, after his father, to the dukedom of Buccleuch and Queensberry, occur to one readily, says the 'Ladies Field.' The duke is easily the biggest landlord in this country. He owns 46,000 acres, mostly in Scotland, and much of it is barren land. The Earl of Hillsborough, born in 1894, son of the Marquis of Downshire, will inherit some day 120,000 acres. A great many acres of his future property are in Ireland and some in Berkshire.

Among the most illustrious names of heirs born in 1895 is that of the Marquis of Hartington, son of the Duke of Devonshire. His inheritance will number some of the best-known estates in the country. The acreage the Duke owns is 198,572, the annual value of which is £180,750.

NOT AFFECTED.

The fat man on the end seat of the tram-car was softly humming to himself when the man with a grumble climbed over him to sit down and ask:—"You couldn't have read your paper this morning."

"Every inch of it, sir," was the smiling reply.

"Then you saw that there was another rise in the price of beef by those butcher robbers?"

"And did you get on to the fact that it is the seventh rise in the year?"

"I did."

"And don't it make you feel like breaking somebody's neck?"

"Oh, no, sir. On the contrary, it makes me laugh."

"Then you must be a mighty queer man."

"Hardly that. I am just a happy man. I am in the hands of Providence, so to say."

"Will you explain?" was asked, after a minute.

"With pleasure, sir. Three years ago I got all my teeth but one knocked out by a brickbat, I haven't had them replaced by false ones."

"Well?"

"A year ago a horse kicked my son's teeth down his throat. They haven't been replaced yet."

"But you have a wife?"

"Oh, yes. She had all her teeth until an hour ago, and then she fell downstairs and knocked them out. They will not be replaced."

"Well, I'll be hanged!" exclaimed the man with the grumble.

"So you see, sir—so you see that the blooming old butchers can raise prices and be hanged to 'em. The four of us are living on mush and milk, and don't care if beef goes to a sovereign a pound."

A patient young angler was diligently plying his rod and line.

"Do you know," howled the irate owner, appearing on the scene, "that you are fishing in forbidden water? Yes, sir, preserved water. And, perhaps, you will allow me to inform you that I have been to considerable expense in well stocking it with fish."

"Ah, yes, exclaimed the angler, languidly. "And with what fish, may I ask, have you so liberally replenished the stream?

"With roach, sir, my favourite fish."

"Ah, well, then, in that case, blandly observed the youth, there's no need for you to worry further, for I am fishing for trout.

"Have you a spare cigar about you, old chap?"

"Certainly. But I thought you were going to stop smoking?"

"So I am, but not too abruptly. I've already stopped smoking my own cigars."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

He: "Some tunes quite carry me away."

She: "Only tell me one, and I will play it with great pleasure."

Young Widow: "Did you have any trouble getting Jack to propose?"

Girl Friend: "No, dear; I told him you were after him."

When the case "Davis v. Stoney" was called at the County Court, a man who stepped into the box was asked by the Registrar:—

"Are you Stoney?"

"Yes, I am sorry to say I am," replied the man, amid loud laughter.

Hardy Upton (trying on a new suit): "Ah, Isaacs, this suit looks very creditable—very creditable indeed."

Isaacs, the tailor (excitedly): "Shell-up me gracious! Dot suit vas noddings ov de kind. Dot suit neffer leafs der shop except for ready money."

Blink (the wholesaler): "Well, how many orders did you get yesterday?"

Gink (the salesman): "I got two orders in one shop."

Blink: "What were they?"

Gink: "One was to get out and the other was to stay out."

"Willows lied to me yesterday in order to get off to the cricket match. He said his wife's mother was dead."

"I think you are mistaken. I heard what he said."

"Then what was it?"

"He said he would like to attend his mother-in-law's funeral."

The portly lady had accidentally taken a rear seat in a tram-car reserved for smokers. With unconcealed indignation she watched the man beside her fill his pipe.

"Sir," finally came her frigid tones, "smoking always makes me feel sick."

"Do it now, ma'am?" said the man, as he carefully lighted up; "then take my advice an' chuck it!"

A policeman who was charged with having lost his whistle was asked to explain. He said:—

"You see, I went home last night and put my whistle on the table. I turned round, and, bless me, one of my kids was choking and nearly black in the face. You see, inspector, he'd swallowed the whistle."

"Is he dead?" asked the sympathetic inspector.

"No, sir," was the reply. He isn't dead, but he's got whooping cough, and now every time he coughs the whistle blows, and the cop on the beat comes a running to see what's the trouble."

"What is the principal difference between modern an ancient times?"

"One of the main points was that the modern earn their living, while the ancient urned their dead."

There was a young waitress named Myrtle,

Who carried a plate of mock turtle,
When, strange to relate,
She tripped, and the plate
That once was mock turtle turned turtle,

When Shimmerpate arrived home an hour later than usual he was nibbling a clove.

"I stopped in a concert hall for a few moments," he observed. "The music was intoxicating."

"That's right!" exclaimed his better half. "Blame it on the music."

Jimson: "Oh, yes, I knew old Simson. He was a good sort. He did a very kind action once for me when the clouds were dark and threatening and the world looked so black."

Pimson: "What did he do?"

Jimson: He lent me an umbrella.

The maid-of-all-work is as black as a pot when there comes a peal at the front-door bell.

Mistress: Don't you go, Jane, but just peep and see who it is.

Jane (after peeping). Oh, it's all right, mum; it's only the master. I thought it was a gentleman.

A sad-looking man went into a chemist's. Can you give me, he asked, something that will drive from my mind the thought of sorrow and bitter recollection?

Then the chemist nodded, and put him up a little dose of quinine and wormwood and rhubarb and Epsom salts and a dash of castor-oil, and gave it to him; and for six months the man could not think of anything in the world excepy new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.

A minister, who was not averse to an occasional toddy, hired an Irishman to clean out his cellar. Pat soon discovered a multitude of empty bottles, and hope repeated its speciality of springing eternal in the human breast. As he was carefully examining each bottle by holding it to the light, the minister saw him, and called out:—

They are all dead ones, Pat.

They are, are they? replied the Irishman. Well, there's one good thing about it, they all had the minister with them when they were dying."

THE AVERAGE MAN.

His face had the grimness of granite:
It was bleached and bronzed by the sun,
Like the coat on his poor narrow shoulders;
And his hands showed the work he had done.
His dim eyes were weary and patient;
And he smiled through his pallor and tan
A wistful, sad smile, as if saying:
"I'm only an average man.
"I can't be a hero or poet,
Nor a dictator wearing a crown;
I'm only the hard-working servant
Of those set above me. I'm down;
I'm down, and it's no use complaining;
I'll get on the best way I can;
And one o' these days'll come morning
And rest for the average man,"
He wages all battles and wins them,
He builds all turrets that tower
Over walls of the city to tell
Of the rulers and priests of the hour.
Without him the general is helpless,
The earth but a place and plan;
He moves all and clothes all and feeds all,
This sad-smiling average man.
Then I lifted my hand in a promise,
With teeth set close, and my breath
Held hard in my throat; and I uttered
A vow that shall outlive death.
I swear that the builder no longer
To me shall be less than the plan.
Henceforward be guerdon and glory
And hope for the average man.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

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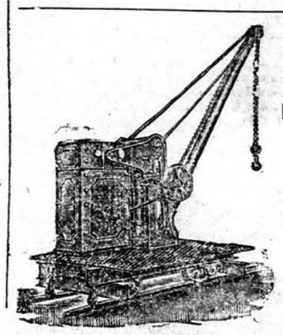

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 72.

BALKAN SITUATION IMPROVES.

SERVIA MAKES FRIENDLY ADVANCE.

GOOD EFFECT OF TSAR'S TELEGRAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, June 12.

Servia has sent a note to Bulgaria proposing that they should mutually reduce their forces on the frontier to one-fourth.

LONDON, June 13.

The Tsar's telegram has had a salutary effect on the Balkan States, and has brought about an improvement in the situation. The telegram has been favourably received in Sofia where the opinion is expressed that a pacific solution of the present difficulties will soon be attained.

LONDON, June 12.

There was a favourable movement on the Stock Exchange this afternoon, as the result of the improved situation in the Balkans, no big failure is now expected, though some small failures are probable. Liquidation will continue for some time, but the public is buying at bargain prices.

NEW GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.

Prince Said Halim has been definitely appointed Grand Vizier.

SALONIKA, June 13.

Owing to an outbreak of cholera among the Bulgarian troops at Serres, the Greek authorities have instituted strict quarantine.

THE MARCONI AFFAIR.

FULL DRESS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, June 13.

It is understood that a motion from the Front Opposition Bench, which will be in the form of a vote of censure, will open the debate on the 18th inst. on the report of the Marconi Committee.

MR. FENNER'S BIG LIABILITIES.

LONDON, June 13.

In connection with the bankruptcy proceedings in the affairs of the stock-broker, Mr. Fenner, on whose estate Lord Murray is said to be a creditor for £30,000, the Official Receiver has stated that the liabilities of Mr. Fenner amount to between one hundred thousand and one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

WANDSWORTH BY-ELECTION.

INCREASED UNIONIST MAJORITY.

LONDON, June 13.

The result of the Wandsworth by-election is as follows :—

Samuel, (Unionist).....	13,425
Havelock Wilson, (Ind. Lab.)..	7,088
Unionist Majority.....	6,337

No change.

The figures at the last election were :—

Sir H. Kimber (C).....	15,168.
Mr. James Fairbairn (L)..	10,554.
Unionist Majority.....	4,614.

☞ Previous Conservative majorities have been:—Jan. 1910 poll, 4,439 ; 1906 poll, 546 ; 1895 poll, 3,239.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

DEMONSTRATORS PUNISHED.

BOURGES, June 13.

A number of soldiers have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from three months to a year, for holding demonstrations against Three Years' Service.

GERMAN LOANS.

LONDON, June 13.

The German Imperial loan and Prussian loan have met with but a lukewarm reception. Only half has been subscribed.

LATER.

It is officially stated that the German Imperial Loan has been nearly fully subscribed, but that the syndicate issuing the Prussian loan has been saddled with a large percentage of the loan.

CAMBRIDGE WRANGLERS.

LONDON, June 13.

The list of Wranglers at Cambridge includes one woman and nine scholarship students from the elementary schools.

THE PERSIAN RISING.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.

A message from Teheran states that a force of Persian Cossacks accompanied by a Russian doctor, has proceeded to Zinjan to oppose Salar-ed-Dowleh.

STEEL WORKS FOR MONTREAL.

MONTREAL June 13.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., have purchased 250 acres for the site of a large steel works.

THE POLO CUP.

TEAMS FOR THE NEXT MATCH.

NEW LIGHT ON TUESDAY'S GAME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, June 13.

The American polo team for the second match on the 15th inst. will be composed of Messrs. Stoddard, Lawrence Waterbury, Whitney and Milburn.

It is reported that Mr. Freake will replace Captain Edwards in the English team.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables.—"England's first goal is attributed by Reuter to Ritson, but the *Times* and the *Morning Post* give it to Cheape and the *Telegraph*, to Lockett. The general agreement is that Cheape and Edwards were weak in front of goal. For four minutes in the third chukker, the challengers were around the American goal without scoring. The *Times* says that the backs were harrassed by the dashing tactics of the Waterburys, and unable to send the ball up to the forwards, who not realizing this lay too far up. Monte Waterbury was tiring, when he was disabled and the arrival of a new powerful player like Stoddard made a great difference, and the ten minutes' delay benefited the other Americans.

Captain Ritson is credited with the statement:—"It was the fastest game I ever played. It was perfectly fair and the four crosses were unintentional. The American ponies are faster, but the British ones are better. Otherwise, having bad practices against slow teams only, we were lost for a while when we met the champions. We shall know better on Saturday what is against us."

Mr. Whitney hopes that Kr. Monte Waterbury will play on Saturday.

The *Mail* says that Lockett's play caused doubts as to whether Milburn is really the best back in the world, and the *Times* says that Lockett saved the team from disgrace.

NEW NAVY AIRSHIP.

MISHAP ON HER MAIDEN TRIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 12.

The new French-made Navy airship was making a maiden trip at Farnborough, when she buckled as the result of a great leakage of gas from the envelope. The pilot descended, just missing a collision with the aeroplane sheds.

NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER TO RESIGN.

SYDNEY, June 12,

Mr. McGowen, Premier of New South Wales, has resigned the leadership of the Labour Party in favour of Mr. Holman, the Attorney-General.

Mr. McGowen will also resign the Premiership at the end of the month.

BIG COTTON FIRE AT GENOA.

LONDON, June 13.

A message to Lloyd's from Genoa says that a great fire has broken out in the warehouses at Sampierdarena, and that four thousand bales of cotton are on fire.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

LONDON, June 13.

The proposed debate between Colonel Seely and Earl Roberts on the question of National Service has been abandoned.

THE ULSTER CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 13.

Sir Edward Carson and the Irish Unionist members of Parliament have started an Anti-Home Rule campaign in Glasgow. Their visit to the chief centres of Scotland will be followed later by Mr. Redmond and other Home Rule supporters.

PRINCE OF WALES AS A VOLUNTEER.

LONDON, June 13.

The Prince of Wales is spending a week in the camp of the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps as a private.

The mail papers say :—

The Prince of Wales, who is a member of the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps, was on parade on May 23, when the corps was inspected in the South Park, Headington Hill Hall, near Oxford, by General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command. The strength on parade was thirty-four officers and about 1,000 of other ranks. The Cavalry squadron, the Field Artillery section, and the Infantry battalion were minutely inspected.

SIR William Meyer, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, as Finance Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council will arrive in Bombay on the 27th instant.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

INDIAN POLICE.

DEFENCE BY SIR E. HENRY.

CONDEMNATION OF VILLAGE SYSTEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 13.

Presiding at the Indian Civil Service dinner, Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police, London, alluding to the attack at Delhi on the Viceroy, said the police were too often condemned for what they could not prevent. It was easy to protect the Viceroy in functions in buildings, but it was difficult to do so when he took part in processions, which passed slowly along a pre-determined route.

Sir Edward condemned the placing of village watchmen under village *Panchayets*, which system, he said, had the effect of their not giving news to the police. Sir Edward praised the district officer as the back-bone of the administration.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 12.

The death is announced of the octogenarian, Baron Stafford; also of Lord Leven, the latter after undergoing trepanning for the effects of a hunting accident.

LONDON, June 13.

The death is announced of Sir Reginald Cust.

[FitzHerbert Edward Stafford-Jerningham, 11th Baron Stafford, came of an ancient family, whose records go back to the twelfth century. Sir Herbert Jerningham of Suffolk was in insurrection against King John, but submitted to Henry III in 1216. The sixth baronet's son inherited the Barony of Stafford through his great grandmother, Mary Howard, granddaughter of Viscount Stafford, who was attainted through Oates's plot in 1678. The late baron was born in 1833, the son of the Hon. Edward Stafford-Jerningham, 2nd son of the 8th baron, and of Marianne, daughter of John Smythe, great grandson of Sir John Smythe, Bart. He owned about 10,000 acres. The heirship to the barony is in dispute, the claimants being Mr. Francis Edward Fitzherbert, the late baron's nephew, and his kinsman, Mr. S. H. W. Jerningham, who is heir to the baronetcy.]

[John David Leslie-Melville, 12th Earl of Leven and Melville, was only 27 years of age, and succeeded to the title seven years ago. He was the son of the eleventh Earl and the Hon. Emma Selina Portman, eldest daughter of the second Viscount Portman. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and had been a representative peer for Scotland since 1910. He was the owner of about 8,900 acres. He is succeeded by his brother the Hon. Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville. It may be noted that the first Baron Melville was Ambassador to England to plead for the life of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1587, while the first Earl of Leven was a very distinguished soldier, who served in Holland, and became a field-marshal to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. He took part in the Civil War, and contributed to the Parliamentary victory at Marston Moor in 1644. Afterwards, however, he worked for the Restoration.]

[Sir Reginald Cust, who was Knighted in 1897, was born in 1828, the son of the Rev. the Hon. Henry Cockayne Cust, Canon of Windsor. He married Lady Elizabeth Bligh, daughter of the 5th Earl of Darnley. From 1865 to 1887 he was Assistant Commissioner of the West Indian Encumbered Estates Court, and from 1887 to 1892 was Commissioner.]

PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

LARGE INCREASE OF PATIENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The twelfth annual report of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute has been issued to-day. Each succeeding year shows a steady increase in the number of individuals, who undergo treatment at the Institute, and this is in spite of the existence of another anti-rabic institute in Southern India. In 1900, the number of patients was 321, of whom 146 were Europeans ; in 1909 and 1910 the numbers had risen to 1,914 and 2490 respectively In 1912, there were 3,548 patients; of whom 400 were Europeans and in addition 360 persons were advised that treatment in their cases was unnecessary. The large increase in the number of Indian patients during the past three years is very remarkable. In the year under review, the number of military patients rose from 164 to 318. Patients were admitted not only from Northern India and Burma, but from Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India and Tibet. The grant-in-aid given by the Army Department on account of military patients was reduced from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 9,000, as it was found necessary to increase the allotment to the Coonoor Institute. Contributions from the local Governments and local bodies amounted to Rs. 18,632 as compared with Rs 27,275 in the year, 1911 and Rs. 21,764 in 1910. The year 1911 was peculiar as several years' arrears of contribution were included in the accounts, but it must be admitted that there was a regrettable tendency for contributions to be withdrawn or reduced. On the other hand, the total income from all sources was Rs. 75,876 as compared with Rs. 69,940 in 1911, and the total expenditure was Rs 51,765 as compared with Rs. 46,460, A sum of Rs 30,129-10-11 was carried forward to 1913.

CONGESTION OF RAILWAY GOODS TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 13.

With reference to the railway congestion of the up-country goods traffic, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway states that the delay in despatching goods to Karachi is not due to his railway, but to the limitation imposed by the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, which is unable to carry the produce offered.

WRECK UNDER FIRE

PLIGHT OF SPANISH GUN-BOAT.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GIBRALTAR, JUNE 12,

The Spanish gun-boat "General Concha," with a crew of 98, stranded yesterday, in a fog near Alhucemas, under a high cliff, from which the Moors kept up a continuous fire. A salvage steamer was unable to approach.

The gun-boat "Lauria" to-day drove off the assailants, and is now taking off the killed and wounded from the gun-boat. The Commander of the "General Concha" was among the killed. The gun-boat itself will be blown up.

MADRID, June 12.

A column, which was sent to occupy a position in the vicinity of Tetuan, was fiercely attacked and returned after losing 20 killed and 50 wounded.

LATER,

Reports of fighting in the neighbourhood of Tetuan show that the tribesmen are most aggressive. A fight lasting six hours took place for possession of Bousceja Bridge, and, though the Spanish troops were victorious, they were so exhausted that they had to withdraw under the protection of the cavalry, leaving a battalion to hold the bridge.

LONDON, June 13.

The Captain of the gunboat "General Concha" was shot on the bridge The number of wounded is placed. at thirteen, while three other men are missing. The Moors captured nine men.

A STUDENT'S CLAIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Mohendra Nath Chowdhury, a student of the Manikganj School, yesterday instituted a civil suit against the Sub-Divisional Magistrate as secretary, and also against two teachers of that school to recover as. 4 which was the amount of a fine alleged to have been imposed on him. The plaintiff alleged that the fine was illegally imposed to suggest his misconduct shortly after he had served the Persian teacher of the same school with a notice, claiming damages for assault.

AMIR'S SISTER MARRIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Bibi Jan, the sister of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, was betrothed to Brigadier Muhammad Khan during His Majesty's stay at Jellalabad, while at the same time Sardar Nasrulah Khan, Naib Us Sultana, married the daughter of Colonel Nur Muhammad Khan.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. S. Morris reverts to the United Provinces.

Captain J. H. Horton, I.M.S., goes to Bombay for civil employment.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Hugo, I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is granted one year's furlough.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Wilson, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, is granted two years' leave.

Lieut.-Col. Beck, R.E., officiates as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service.

Mr. R. E. Holland is posted as Assistant Resident, Mewar.

Lieut. Evans Gordon, 39th Horse, is appointed probationer in the Political Departmen .

Herr Baechtold is appointed acting Consul for Germany, Cochin.

Captain Thorburn, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Meshed, and assistant to the Consul-General, Khorasan.

The provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1913, are applied to Berar.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General E. S. May becomes Brigade Commander *vice* Major-General Sir H. Bower.

Major Ridgway, Commandant, 33rd Punjabis, is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major T. G. P. Lawrence, Cantonment Magistrate, is transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Majors Madden, 17th Infantry, and Turton, 104th Rifles, and Lieut.-Cols. Arnim and Kanta Prasad, I.M.S., retire from service.

Volunteer Sir James Meston becomes Honorary Colonel, U. P. Horse.

Volunteer Officer's Decoration has been conferred on Lieut.-Col. Smith, Cawnpore Volunteers.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, June 10.

In honour of the birth of another son yesterday to H. H. the Nizam, a Jarida extraordinary announced a general holiday to-day, while salutes of 21 guns were fired, at intervals from Rambold Kote, Goshamahal and Golconda, and by the Paiga Artillery.

It is said that the paternal grandmother of His Highness is ill, and that her condition is the cause of much anxiety. Mother of the late Nizam, all hearts pour forth prayers for the recovery of Her Highness.

From the 1st June to date nearly three inches of rain have been registered, and there is no doubt of the "Mirag" having actually set in. When it rains in Hyderabad it invariably pours, and when it stops it as invariably bores. True, there is a cloud-cast sky and steady south-westerly winds, but one moment a storm threatens and there are peals of thunder and flashes of lightning, but a little while later the sky clears up only to be darkened again. There is, however, every indication of a favourable monsoon.

SIMLA ROMANCE.

CLERK'S CLAIM TO A PEERAGE.

CURIOUS TALE OF DEATH-BED PROMISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 13.

A romance of the peerage seems destined to be realized here. Several years ago one Mr. Teeling arrived in India and it is stated that on his death-bed he got his son, who is a clerk in the Foreign Office, to promise never to assume his real name of O'Hagan or to lay claim to his family title or estate. This promise the son has faithfully kept, but a grandson, who is a clerk in the Criminal Intelligence Department, and who was named Charles O'Hagan Teeling, has now assumed the name and style of the Hon. Charles O'Hagan, and in this character has attended Viceregal entertainments. He has submitted a claim on behalf of his father to the title of Baron O'Hagan. The present peer succeeded his father in 1900 and is shown in the peerage as without an heir. The late baron married a Miss Teeling, and he died in South Africa.

[The present baron, the third of the title, which was created in 1870, is 31 years of age and unmarried.]

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

BRANCH IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 13.

The Anglo-Indian community here has inaugurated a branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League. Mr. Abbott, in the course of a long speech, mentioned what the Government was doing for the Anglo-Indians. His Excellency Lord Hardinge was the first Viceroy, who accepted a deputation of Anglo-Indians on arrival in India. A member of the community sat in the Imperial Council. Another sat on the Public Services' Commission. The word 'Eurasian' had been eliminated, while Sir James Meston's government was giving them a fully equipped hostel at Allahabad. Mr. Abbot then referred to the offer of land by the Government of the Central Provinces at a nominal price, and made a sporting offer that if ten gentlemen were to give Rs. 4,000 each, he would put ten boys on the purchased land in the Central Provinces and start them farming. He would guarantee those gentlemen 4 per cent. interest on their money, and if any of the boys proved a failure, he would himself pay the said Rs. 4,000 to the gentlemen, who lent the money.

A dinner followed at which about forty guests were present.

GRAVING DOCK FOR KARACHI.

PORT TRUST'S RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 13.

The Karachi Port Trustees have passed the following resolution :—

The Board are of opinion that the provision of a graving-dock is essential to the complete equipment of the port. They consider that a masonry dock will be best suited to the condition of the Karachi harbour. They aprove tentatively the site suggested. In view of the strategical value of Karachi, they are of opinion that the Board should communicate with the Government with a view to ascertaining whether a Government grant will be given towards the cost of the work, if the Board construct it in accordance with the requirements of the Admiralty, and that as to this the necessary inquiries should be made.

CROP REPORT.

BAD TIME IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 13.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 7th June report moderate rainfall which was general all over India and caused some damage to the standing crops in Bengal where agricultural operations have been stopped. Agricultural loans are being distributed in the Chittagong hill tracts. Sowing of autumn crops has been retarded in several provinces by heavy rainfall. Cattle disease is reported to be severe in the central Doab District and Bundelkhand in the United Provinces. The weekly report on famine in the Bombay Presidency states that the distress continues in six Talukas. There is little wandering and no emaciation. Six kitchens and fourteen poor houses continue to give relief. People who are being given relief are generally in a fair condition. The public health is generally good. Land revenue suspensions are being granted and *takavi* is advanced freely for fodder and bullocks. Government grass is being sold rapidly. The water supply has been improved considerably by the recent rains. Charitable funds are being utilised for the relief of weavers and for five cattle kitchens. Three cattle kitchens have been closed. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 7th June were Ahmednagar, 13,325; Poona and Sholapur, 151; total 13,476.

WITNESSES FOR THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 13.

A Press *Communique* states :—"It has been decided that Sir James Meston will proceed to England for a brief period in the autumn to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. The remaining official witnesses nominated by the Government of India will be Mr. O. T. Barrow, C. S. I., formerly Comptroller-General ; Mr. H. F Howard, C. I. E., I. C. S., lately Collector of Customs at Calcutta, and Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

FLOOD DISASTER.

300 LIVES LOST AT PALITANA.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS WASHED AWAY.

A disaster has overtaken Palitana, about 300 persons including 17 students of the Jain School and a number of inmates of the widow's home having perished through the flooding of the city.

Information was received on Thursday morning by telegraph that the city was heavily flooded and that two of the principal charitable institutions, the Jain Widows' Home and the Jain Boarding School had been totally washed away. The message added the sad news :—"Several widows have been drowned, though the exact number cannot be ascertained."

A later telegram stated seventeen students of the Jain Boarding School have perished, and also the wife and son of Mr. Kuvarji, Honorary assistant secretary of the Jain Religious Instruction Class. A Jain gentleman, named Ookedabhai and several persons have become victims to the flood.

On receipt of the first news telegrams were dispatched to Palitana asking for details but no reply having received up to the time of the leaving of the Gujarat Mail, several Jain Gentlemen who were instrumental in the establishment of the Jain Widows' Home and the Vasanji Trisumji and Khetsi Khiasi Jain Boarding School, left for the city in the evening.

Another message from Palitana intimated that the Virbai Jain School named after the widow of Mr. Keshavji Nayek had escaped from destruction and was safe.

The Widows' Home which has been destroyed was established by the Jain Community from a fund specially raised for the purpose.

More news to hand yesterday from Palitana stated that the river rose considerably on Wednesday night on account of the heavy rain and the water rushed into the railway yard.

Almost all the widows living in the Jain Widows' Home have perished.

Seventy-five per cent. of buildings in the city have been washed away and the death roll is reported to be about 300. Many were killed under the *debris* which suddenly collapsed in the dead of night.

A Bhavnagar correspondent wiring yesterday states :—The river soon rose in high flood, the water overspreading the banks and running into the railway quarters at Bharatpara.

Many houses collapsed in this place and several people were buried alive.

According to this correspondent, in many cases whole families have been killed. The Widows' Home collapsed and twenty-five widows were killed. The boarding school met with the same fate. Out of forty-two boys only twenty escaped by climbing up the trees.

The exact number of lives lost is not known, but report puts it down to 300.

Great sympathy is felt for those who have perished in the floods.

The following Jain Institutions were closed in Bombay on receipt of the sad news.

The Mandvi Anglo-Virnacular School, Mandvi Girls' School, Cutchi Dussa Oswal Jain Mitra Mandal Guyan Samaj, the Cutchi Dussa Oswal Collegiate Institute and the Drug Market.

A fund has been started in Bombay by the leaders of the Jain community for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in Palitana.

FAMILIES WIPED OUT.

Our Kathiawar correspondent telegraphs :—The floods were caused by torrential rains in the hills round Palitana. On Wednesday night water-rushed suddenly into the railway quarters at Bhara and Vapara. In the latter place many houses collapsed, burying the inmates alive.

In several cases whole families have been wiped out. The Widows' Ashram collapsed involving loss of the lives of twenty-five widows. A boarding-school met with the same fate and out of forty-two boys only twenty escaped by climbing neighbouring trees. In addition, many cattle have fallen victims. The exact loss of human life is not known but report puts it at 300.

The Dhasa-Kundla line has been breached, heavy rain having fallen there.

SERVANTS OF INDIA.

THE WORK OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA June 12.

Yesterday being the 8th anniversary of the Servants of India Society, the members submitted their progress reports to the society.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastriar head of the Madras branch, mentioned education, co-operation, etc., as some of the society's activities in the Madras Presidency

Mr. Devadhar, representing the Bombay branch, gave prominence to the famine relief work undertaken by his branch. Social service also claimed a considerable portion of the society's resources there. Mr. Devadhar observed that social service work was one of the most important activities of the society as it implanted in young minds new ideas.

After Mr. Dravid has submitted the report of the society's work in Berars, Mr. Kunzru, head of the Upper India branch, which was started only a month and a half ago, will present his report.

CONSPIRACY CASE.

21 STUDENTS AMONG THE 35 DEFENDANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Among the 35 accused arrested in the Barisal Conspiracy case, 21 are students. Some of them appeared at the last Matriculation Examination, of these three have passed in the 1st Division.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The number of ladies present at the recent Drawing Room at Simla was 333 of whom 83 were on the Private Entree list

The annual meeting of the Council of the I. C. S. Institution of India will be held at Simla on the 25th June.

A meeting of the Indian ladies of Bangalore is announced with the object of establishing a Ladies' association in the Station.

A correspondent writes :—The Raja Kama's second daughter is to be married to the Maharaj Kumar of Gidhaur on the 26th June, at Benares.

The Government of India have this year awarded the State scholarship tenable in Europe by domiciled Europeans and Europeans to Mr. Allan Thomas Davis.

It is understood that His Excellency Lord Carmichael will be installed District Grand Master of Bengal at the Masonic Temple Park Street during his visit to Calcutta towards the end of this month.

The evils of chewing betel-nut are illustrated in the report for 1912 of the South Travancore Medical Mission which state that of 339 major operations no less than 78 were cases of cancer due largely to betel-nut chewing.

It appears that one of the difficulties of the East Indian Railway in dealing with the coal traffic to Calcutta is due to the handing of trains between Burdwan and Bandel junction. There are twenty passenger-trains each way daily on this section and the coal trains have necessarily to be shunted to make way for these. Hence there is frequent congestion though the track is a double one. The remedy, it is argued, is to be found in the laying down of a third track, and the cost of this is put at 35 lakhs.

During last year 2,546 emigrants were despatched from Madras to Fiji against 1,971 in 1911. The increase was due to the non-registration of labourers in other colonies. During the year 11,312 persons emigrated to other parts of British India against 15,976 persons in the previous year. The increase in the number of passengers who returned from Burma Straits Settlements and Ceylon is apparently due to more favourable agricultural conditions in the Madras Presidency during the year under report.

Commenting on the Railway strike, the most unpleasant feature of this agitation business writes Railways is that it is cruel to stir up strikes in India where the class of men affected have no resources to fall back upon. It is bad enough at Home even where the Societies have funds enough to give out strike pay for considerable periods. But in this country a short while brings the men to destitution and were it not that an appeal ad misericordiam to the authorities is in the end successful a very terrible state of affairs might easily be produced.

The Commissioner of Trade and Customs at Kuala Lumpur states :—In considering the success of foreign competition in goods in which the United Kingdom should be able to compete, it may be said generally that lower prices are the predominating factor of success, and this is especially applicable to the class of fancy goods that is sold in large quantities in the native bazaar. Goods of the United Kingdom manufacture are, as a rule, of better quality than foreign goods of the same kind, but it is, undoubtedly the fact that the native purchaser prefers quantity to quality. Certain foreign manufacturers also take much more pains, as a rule, than do some of the United Kingdom manufacturers to adapt their goods to local requirements and tastes, by such means as providing bright and attractive wrappers, making use of native names, descriptions in native languages, and pictorial designs readily intelligible to native purchasers. This is notably the case with fancy goods, perfumery, etc.

The work of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, the outcome of a movement which took place in 1876, the object being to connect the University with some definite field of missionary work, was the subject of warm tributes at the annual meeting held at the Church House, Westminister, Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, who took the chair, said the movement which transferred the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi was not a movement merely by name; it was fraught with immense importance. Those who were at work in Delhi must be prepared for an enormous increase of population and a great development of organised life. What could be done for Delhi would be done for the whole of India. Delhi would be the centre of such a strong influence that whatever ideals were formed there must spread throughout the length and breadth of the peninsula.

When Australian customs officers make a raid upon steamers trading from Singapore, says the "Straits Budget" they usually do things thoroughly, and secure an excellent haul of goods not declared for duty, but recently at Brisbane resulted in a confiscation which was decidedly unfortunate for the owner of the dutiable articles. Following the engagement of one of the engineers and the stewardess of a Singapore Sydney boat, the pair, with a view to house-furnishing, not only purchased heavily here, but were recipients of several presents. To their consternation, all their treasures were confiscated by the hard-hearted Brisbane customs authorities and sold at auction, while the engineer was, in addition, mulcted of £35 in fines. But the hardest blow of all was the resolute refusal of the officials to return a number of personal letters which were stored in one of the seized articles.

Successful treatments of snake-bite by the Lauder-Brunton method are reported from several districts in the Central Provinces but with the exception of one case which occurred in Drug, it has not been clearly established that the snakes were poisonous. In the Drug case the victim while in his hut at the village of Bhilai, was bitten in the toe by a snake,; a basket was immediately put over the snake, and information was at once sent to the police station. A constable, who happened to possess the lancet, promptly proceeded to the hut and treated the puncture in the toe in accordance with the directions which accompany the Lauder-Brunton lancets. Mr. Crawford, the Deputy Commissioner, Drug, saw both the man and the snake at the district headquarters on the following day when the snake was clearly indentified as a "Krait" ("Bungarus coeruleus"). The Chief Commissioner will be glad to see a more extended use made of Lauder-Brueton methods, provide it is carefully applied.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

with the land in the East Province, where there was no available supply, and he could only express his thanks to those who were responsible for accepting these ideas. A great deal of the work done recently was due to the Irrigation Commission, over which Colonel Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff was Chairman, and perhaps if the Commission could now start to work in the light of their experience to-day, they would make bolder proposals than those made in their report, although many people thought that the report went too far when it was published. He would like to see the Government of India say to engineers that, so long as they could promise schemes which would pay their 6, or, 7, or 8, per cent., they could have as much money as they could possibly spend, and that they need not hurry to spend it all before March 31st, because the financial year ended at that time, but that any money, not spent in one financial year, would be carried forward to their credit in the next.

The veteran Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, being called upon for a few remarks, referred to the old days in India when the only financial help available for irrigation purposes was the amount of money left over after every other department had been well served. He agreed that the Commission might have been more bold in its proposals.

A quite recent arrival Mr. H. S. Lawrence I. C. S. (Bombay) followed as one who was concerned for some years in the consideration of irrigational projects from the revenue and agricultural standpoints, Mr. Lawrence said he ventured to offer one word of criticism. Towards the close of his paper, Sir John Benton had summarised the general benefits of irrigation, but in his humble opinion he had throughout laid undue stress on the financial success of the various projects. While the financial criterion was that commonly applied by men who had no other means of judging the success or failure of an enterprise, the Government of India were bound to take a wider view of the general economic welfare of the State. They were not a commercial company, to be judged by their balance sheet alone. Just as in determining the land revenue of a tract, Government refrain from demanding the economic rent, so in settling the water-rates of an arid region where canal water was a necessity of life, Government refrained from demanding the full market price. The improvement of agricultural prosperity took precedence to questions of financial profit, and, in securing this end, the newly-established Department of Agriculture was from day to day playing a greater part. There were numerous problems which could not be solved by the Irrigational or Revenue Departments without their aid. Take the question of the duty of water, which was the foundation stone of all financial forecasts. The theories of the chief experts were widely discrepant. Take the question of rice cultivation. Sir John Benton had told them that the prosperity of districts in Burma had been built up on rice, irrigated by canals. In Sind, a country eminently suited to rice, this cultivation was prohibited on the new canals. Take the question of drainage, touched with a very light hand in the lecture; it was expensive, and not directly remunerative; but the agriculturist would have told them that it was absolutely necessary to the permanent prosperity of many tracts. The failure of the old canals in Bengal and Orissa was due to the ignorance of agricultural conditions then prevailing, and the most expert agricultural advice was still necessary to prevent mistakes in the future. Sir John Benton has given an explicit warning with reference to the Province of Sind, that, if they waited to see the effect of the known withdrawals up-country and others which were to follow, they might see a ruined Sind, and the available supplies were unlikely to be adequate to meet the requirements of proposed works. The Province of Sind had a population of three and a half millions, and an irrigational revenue of 100 lakhs of rupees. It was impossible to contemplate with equanimity any sacrifice of the vital interests of this Province, and, however attractive might be the financial prospects of new schemes in the Punjab, it was probable that the Government of Bombay would require adequate guarantee for the security of Sind. In Egypt the prior claims of the Delta of the Nile were recognised, and the expansion of irrigation in Upper Egypt or the Soudan was conditional in the reservation of full supplies for the Delta. As an Officer recently serving in Sind, he ventured to think that the Province would be profoundly grateful to Sir John Benton for bringing into such prominent notice the danger to which it was exposed. Finally, the paper showed the extraordinary value to the State of the services of an officer who, in a highly technical Department, was untrammelled by the cares of detailed administration, and was able to collate and compare the experience of the several Provinces of India. Such officers were far too rare in that country where Mr. Lawrence sadly added, time to see and time to think were the greatest needs of the administration, and were denied to most men by the sad perversity of public opinion in this country towards officials enjoying ease and dignity.

After Mr. Lawrence came, another irrigation expert Mr. J. S. Beresford, C.I.E. who mentioned the use of artesian wells, referred to in the paper as being very common in Egypt, where they were sunk to depths of 60 or 70 metres, and the water pumped up. This, however, was very expensive, and he was afraid, was more than the Indian cultivator could afford. For the future he thought irrigation engineers in India would have to occupy their time in considering how to apply to the best advantage the available sources of water, rather than searching for new sources of water. At present, only about one-third of the water entering at the canal head actually found its way on to the land. This was a very serious matter, and one which had occupied his attention for 40 years in trying to find out the loss of water which apparently took place in different directions. The proper cultivation of the land could only be carried out by applying a specific quantity of water to the acre, and his experience was that, generally speaking, an insufficient quantity of water was applied to the land even in irrigated districts. In one large scheme, where the water was correctly measured, it was found that something like 800 or 1,000 tons of water was used per acre, and it was obvious that, with insufficient water, proper crops could not be cultivated. It was for this purpose that he advocated attention being given to preventing waste of the water which actually entered the canal.

The debate was continued by Mr. R. B. Buckley C.S.I., and Mr. C. W. Odling C.S.I., the former speaking on the question of advantages of irrigation to cultivation, quite apart from the financial return to the Government from the irrigation works, gave a graphic word picture of two Provinces in Behar, one of which suffered severely from scarcity of crops due to lack of irrigation, whilst the other prospered exceedingly under the effects of a good irrigation system, with the result that whereas, in the first instance, the people were famished and unhappy, in the irrigated Province the return from the crops in one season was so great that the cultivators were able to pay their share of the cost of the irrigation works for six or seven years.

Mr. C.W. Odling, C.S.I., also expressed the opinion that it is well worth while to have canals, even without any financial return, as in the past they had been the means of saving the lives of an enormous number of people.

Sir Arundel T. Arundel proposed a vote of thanks to Sir John Benton for his paper, which was seconded by Professor W. Cawthorne Unwin, who remarked that Sir John Benton had been one of the most distinguished students at Cooper's Hill College 40 years ago, and his career since had much more than fulfilled the highest expectations then formed of his probable career.

It was generally admitted that a very successful session could not have been wouud up in a more satisfactory manner. In addition to those mentioned above, the audience included Sir William LeWarner, Sir Thomas Holdich, Sir Swinton Jacob, Sir George Birdwood, Sir John Miller, Sir James Dowie, Sir Ralph Ashton, Sir Lancelot Hare, Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. H. A. Haines (India Office), Dr. Summers, Mr. G. Owen Dunn, etc.

SWEET AUBURNS.

"Boolong," as the cockney calls the French Margate, evidently knows all that there is to be known about the art of advertising. What up-to-date English watering place could beat the following:—

Village scandal.—Persons wishing to be free from the "amenities" complained of in "The Times" (May 5) and "Daily Mail" (May 12) can reside with advantage at Boulogne-sur-mer. Bracing health resort. No Insurance Act, nor Income-tax Inquisition.—Write for Illus. Booklet to Syndicat d'Initiative, Boulogne-sur-mer.

While the smartness of the trans-channel syndicate excites my admiration, I am bound to point out that desirable as Boulogne-sur-mer doubtless is as a place of residence it is not precisely a "village," and, if I remember correctly the person who started the controversy referred to was not looking for a lively Continental seaside with an enhancing casino but a quiet little habitat where there are no Paul Prys, no scandalmonging tabbies, and the weary one at rest. Of course, such an Arcadia does not exist in the rural districts of Britannia or in those of any other so-called civilised country, and any one who is sensitive in the matter of backbiting had better hide himself or herself in a crowded town. However, I have heard that calumniators have been occasionally met with even in the most densely, populated localities, though unless you are very prominent, you are not troubled much by scandal.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Agony Column ought to be renamed the Cadging Column. Here are some new specimens of a form of begging advertisement that has become painfully common of late:—

A young gentleman. 19-20. unhappy through family misfortune, would be ever grateful if some one really kind and generous would take a deep interest in him or even adopt him.—Write.

A clergyman, Vicar for many years of a large poor parish in London, greatly desires to take some youths for an educational holiday abroad. Will some one who loves and appreciates boys and is rich enough to gratify this desire, provide the means for this happiness?—Write Vicar.

Vicar for many years of large town parish and his wife (excellent references), utterly unable to afford the luxury, intensely desire holiday abroad, alone together. Will any rich holiday-maker provide means for such relief? Or does no one care? No reply to former advertisement.—Write.

I am not unfortunately a rich holiday maker but I confess I for one do not care. This cadging parson and his wife could have had a nice little trip to the sea-side for the money they must have spent in advertising their rather impudent appeal.

Father Bernard Vaughan addressed the Catholic Women's League the other day and apparently at their request—he would not want much pressing—explained his views about the new dances. "There is not" he said "much need of my expressing any view about those dances which have of recent date been imported from the Zoological Gardens into the London drawing rooms." What a cruel libel on the Zoological Gardens. I hope that the next time Father Bernard Vaughan visits the Lion House in Regent's Park *Felis leo* and *Felis tigris* will let him know what they think about him.

By the way, the Eastbourne Town Council have, the papers tell us, reluctantly decided that owing to lack of accommodation they cannot accept a young lion which Lady Willingdon offered to present to them for Hampden Park. Hampden Park is a recreation ground of some 83 acres in extent, just outside the borough boundary and purchased by the town from Lord Willingdon about ten years ago. Eastbourne in common with other sea side resorts wants all the lions it can get, but the particular kind of lions it requires are those which can be accommodated not in Hampden Park but in the numerous fine hotels that adorn its attractive "front."

To return to our business. The critics of the indecent dances will be greatly helped by an excellent cartoon in this week's *Punch*. A nut with a rabbit's head addresses a terrified maiden Terpsichore as follows:—"They hug I think." At this moment "Mr. Punch" appears on the scene and hearing the remark says to the young cad "they kick I know." Well perhaps the Turkey Trotters *et hoc genus* cannot very well be kicked in a drawing room much as they deserve to be but they can be ignored by all respectable people.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 30.

The hats of the moment in many instances reflect the tendency towards the eccentric and grotesque which is the spirit of the hour. There is an infinite variety about them, and yet there are one or two discreetly simple hats that every fashionable woman longs to possess, for in spite of what fashion may decree, the charm of simplicity never fades. Everywhere in the millinery world one notices the prevalence of tulle, either as a trimming, or forming the fabric of which the hat itself is made.

One of the favourite ways of wearing tulle on a hat, a way which is becoming almost too prevalent in London, is the narrow frilling which is attached to the extreme edge of the brim, and which lightly waves with every breeze that blows.

Immense upstanding frills of tulle are also worn round the crown of a hat, and mounts of tulle in a hundred varied shapes are quite the latest thing in chic.

The shape called "niniche," lowered in front, raised at the sides, and slightly turned up at the back, is very popular. It is trimmed with velvet ribbon and flowers, and this style of hat will suit the lingerie dress to perfection.

Loose wing, like scarf draperies, are playing an important role this season. Our artist has sketched a scarf corsage of peculiar beauty. It is made of delicate brocaded gauze in shot mauve and pink, embroidered at the border with silloes. It is carelessly tucked into the belt in front and at each wrist is attached by a dainty bow of narrow tulle, ribbon velvet, while behind it is weighed down by a big tassel of silver. The special point about these scarf draperies is this, that they take the place of transparent kimono corsage; but they are infinitely more becoming.

AT RANELAGH.

In the months of May and June to spend a Saturday afternoon at Ranelagh is to spend it amongst beautiful women, beautifully gowned. There, one is sure to see, amongst the mondaines of fashionable London, toilettes of Paris and Vienna worn with that grace and distinction, which, if we would appear well dressed, it is essential to possess, or acquire should we have it not. There was a good deal of black worn at these famous grounds on Saturday. It was nearly always relieved with dainty frills or collars of pure white—collars which, whether of the Medici style or otherwise, had each some little originality of their own, some personal whim of their wearers. It was interesting to note the manner in which parasols in nearly every instance matched the toilettes, so as to produce a graceful toute en semble effect. It is the last word in "chic". All the skirts had slight drapery in some form, either hollowed or shelip at the hem to show the ankle, or swathed about the figure. An important point in the "ennulement" of the skirt is that it must be suited to its wearer. The draped skirt in the fashion is the draped skirt which is becoming.

The sketch illustrates the type of draped sash, known to fashion as the "bayadere" sash, now so much in evidence in fashionable quarters. These sashes are made in many instances of the most extravagant and gorgeous fabrics, either in harmony with the gown with which they are worn, or more often in direct contrast. The particular sash, which our artist has sketched, was produced in delicate silver gauze embroidered with daisies made of chenille in shades of gold and white.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 7th instant, arrived at Aden at 5 a. m. yesterday.

IT is notified in the *London Gazette* that the King has been pleased to confer the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom upon Sir George Sydenham Clarke, late Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Sydenham of Combe, of Dulverton, in the county of Devon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

WHO IS THE PROPRIETOR?

PRINTING PRESS SUIT DISMISSED.

The suit, in which Mr. Behramji Bomonji Patel, a managing clerk in the firm of Messrs. Smithem, Byrne and Company, sought to recover from Maneckshah Manchershah Dubash, about Rs. 25,000 alleged to have been advanced to the defendant from time to time for the purpose of purchasing the "Akhbari Soudagar" press and newspaper and for the purpose of carrying it on after the purchase, came on for further hearing and disposal yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Weldon instructed by Messrs. Smithem, Byrne & Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, Mr. Jardine, Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. K. B. Dastur instructed by Messrs. Forbees & Co. appeard for the defendant.

The plaintiff in his plaint stated that the negotiations for the purchase in May 1910 were conducted by the plaintiff and the press was purchased for Rs. 5,500 by the plaintiff for and on account of the defendant. The plaintiff made a declaration as the 'printer and publisher' of the newspaper at the request of the defendant, because the defendant being then employed on the staff of the "Sanj-Vartman" newspaper, could not make such declaration himself. In the alternative, the plaintiff prayed that if the defendant persisted in his defence that he was not the owner but only the mansger of the "Akhbar-e-Soudagar," then the defendant might be adjudged to have committed acts of misappropriation or criminal breach of trust in respect of all items spent for his own use or paid or expended on account of his acquaintances, dependents and others.

The defendant in his written statement denied that he was the owner of the press in dispute and asserted that the plaintiff was its real owner. He denied that the plaintiff advanced any moneys to the defendant or that he misappropriated any moneys belonging to the plaintiff. He worked prior to May 1910, in the office of the "Sanj-Vartman" paper, and when the plaintiff purchased the "Akhbar-e-Soudagar," he requested the defendant to leave the service of the "Sanj-Vartman" and enter his as the manager of his press and paper on a salary of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 for carriage allowance. The defendant did so. Subsequently his salary was reduced to Rs. 75 with Rs. 25 for carriage allowance. The plaintiff in the beginning did not like to put himself forward openly as the owner of the press, because he wanted to keep that fact secret from some of his near relations, but in 1911 he openly asserted that he was the owner. According to the defendant's case, the "Akhbar-e-Soudagar" has sustained losses and was working at a loss, and therefore the plaintiff wanted to fasten its ownership on to the desendant to enable him to recover from the defendant the sums which the plaintiff had expended over the press. The defendant further alleged that the suit was brought with a view that the defendant might bring pressure on his wife, who contemplated taking proceedings against the plaintiff in respect of certain moneys in his hands belonging to her so that she might abandon those proceedings. The defendant, therefore prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The plaintiff having given his evidence he was cross examined by Mr. Dastur. He said that he had not kept regular accounts, only occasional entries. He considered the defendant worthy of all trust. He knew that in 1910 the Alliance Bank filed a suit against Manekshaw Manchershaw and Co. for nuisance caused by machinery. In that suit he had filed an affidavit in which he had said he himself was the principal partner and the defendant only the working partner. In that suit he did not represent Manekshaw Manchershaw and Co. The Judge's order did state that he appeared in person on behalf of the Company, but that was because Counsel did not appear at the argument. Defendant was not his working partner; he was only working in the press. No employees were dismissed by him; they sued him for wages, because he had ostensibly been putting himself forward as owner.

Re-examined by Mr. Campbell, the plaintiff said he produced the warrant filed in the injunction suit, in which defendant had signed as one of the partners. He was put forward as "benami" purchaser, as defendant expected the price to be reduced if he (plaintiff) was the puachaser, to whom Manmohundas was under an obligation. He signed the vouchers for convenience sake, as defendant was living at Bandra.

His Lordship on taking his seat on the Bench yesterday said that from the evidence which had already been gone into, he did not think that public time and money should be wasted any longer by the further hearing of the suit. His Lordship mentioned certain salient facts of the case bearing upon the point that plaintiff was either the sole proprietor or a partner in the firm of Maneckshah Munchershah and Company.

Mr. Campbell said that he was instructed by the plaintiff to report to the Court that he still wished to lead the remaining evidence.

His Lordship observed that were he to do so, he (the plaintiff) stood a chance of rendering himself liable to a charge of perjury.

The suit was dismissed.

APPLICATION TO RECOVER MACHINERY.

At the Bombay High Court Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the suit in which Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Company, sought to recover from Mr. Bhicaji Sorabji Anklesaria, an oil-engine and an Ice-machinery plant valued at Rs. 15,000, and now lying in Ahmednagar.

Mr. Campbell, with Mr. N. H. Moos, intructed by Messrs Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs.

In their plaint Messrs Greaves, Cotton, and Company, stated that on August 24th 1909, they had agreed to let on hire to the defendant, on the hire-purchase system, one ice-plant and one oil-engine. The defendant was given the option of either buying the machinery on the hire-purchase system or of keeping it on hire at a fixed rent. At first his idea was to take it on the hire-purchase system, but eventually he wrote to the plaintiffs that he would have it on hire.

The plaintiffs asked for a declaration that they were entitled to take possession of the ice-plant and oil-engine and that it might be declared that the machinery was their property.

The defendant asked his lordship for time to effect a compromise, but his lordship refused to grant any further time, observing that the case had been hanging for a long time and that no written statement had been filed by the defendant.

The suit was then proceeded with, and Mr. Cooke. Chief accountant of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Company, gave evidence. He put in several letters showing the dealings his firm had had with the defendant. The machinery, he said, was handed over to the defendant on the hire-purchase system. The defendant having failed to keep up the payments, a representative of the firm went to Ahmednagar. He found that the machine had been erected in a building which did not belong to the defendant, and that the owner of the building treated him as a trespasser. The machinery had not been looked after, and consequently it had greatly depreciated.

The court granted a decree in terms of the application.

APPELLATE COURT.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

At the Bombay High Court on the Appellate side, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah disposed of an appeal filed by Ramrattan Jadunand, a Brahmin, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, Putli, and sentenced to be hanged by Mr. J. Scotson, Sessions Judge of East Khandesh.

Mr. Pradhan, pleader, appeared for the prisoner, while the Government pleader represented the Crown.

The facts of the case are as follows:—The appellant was living with his wife and two children in Sarola, in the Paclora taluka in East Khandesh. He left his house in the early morning and informed his neighbour and the police patel that he had murdered his wife by hitting her on the head with a round stone. He subsequently withdrew his statement by saying that as he wanted to go out and his wife would not let him go a quarrel ensued and he, in a rage, threw her forcibly to the ground. She fell on the stone, her skull was fractured and she died on the spot. The Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that if he had been in such a temper as to throw her down so violently as to cause fatal injuries, it was quite possible that he might have hit her with a stone, which was near him. The medical officer was of the opinion that it was not possible for the deceased to have received such injuries by a fall unless it was from a height. The accused was sentenced to be hanged.

Their Lordships, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, commuted the sentence to one of transportation for life.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.

CONCLUDING SPEECHES IN "RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

In the case in which Colour Sergeant Martin, of the B. C. company of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, prosecuted Mr. Rogers, Editor of the "Railway Times" and Mr. Moffatt, printer, for defamation, Mr. Vicaji continued his address for the prosecution to-day at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Vicaji said that the accused in spite of the fact that the telegram from the Adjutant was received on the next day persisted in saying that the complainant received the telegram at 4-30 p. m. on the day in question which showed that he had some malice.

The second charge was the more aggravating. The defence offered no explanation at all on the second charge.

Even if the complainant had been guilty of the offences with which he had been charged by the accused, the matter was one which need only have been reported to his immediate superiors, being one in which the public had no interest or concern whatever. The accused, instead, drew upon his imagination freely and rushed into print. He held a responsible position, and was supposed to consider before he acted. The paper was widely circulated throughout, India and Burma, not only among railway employees, for any one could buy it.

Mr. Kolasker, for the second accused, said that he believed he had proved his case completely.

Mr. Kemps said the paper was the official organ of the Railway men's Society, and was only circulated among Railway men. He depended on the "bonafides" of the case. If the article had received any publicity it was due to the complainant's action in the Court.

The magistrate promised to give his findings on Tuesday Morning.

BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE.

Ramjoo Tarmohamed, a salesman in the employ of Mathurdas Kallianji, Sitharam Buildings, was at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a cheque for Rs. 100.

The evidence was that about the middle of May, Mathuradas sent the accused to collect some outstanding accounts from a customer. The customer gave the accused a cheque for Rs. 100 drawn in favour of Mathuradas or "order." Mathuradas never received the cheque, but it was alleged that the accused forged the name of Mathuradas on the back of the cheque and cashed it. The money was not paid to Mathuradas.

The Magistrate said that a charge of forgery should also be added in the charge sheet.

Mr. Vicaji; pleader, appeared for the accused.

The case was adjourned.

MEDICINES STOLEN.

Mr. J. Welsh, a partner in the firm of Messrs Thomson and Taylor, chemists, Esplanade road, Bombay, has reported to the police that a case of medicines which was lying in the premises of the firm, has been tampered with and medicines of the value of Rs. 457 stolen. On April 17th last, the firm received a consignment of drugs which, after clearance from the docks, was kept in the compound at the back of the premises until June 10th. On opening the case they found that it had been tampered with, and that contents of the value of Rs. 457 were missing.

PREMISES BROKEN INTO.

A Marwari, Kasturchand Gulabchand, doing business as a shroff in Packmodia street, has reported to the police that his premises has been broken into and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,547 stolen. The ornaments were kept in a box, the lock of which had been wrenched off. The theft is supposed to have been committed during Thursday night.

THE Yuvaraja of Mysore, only brother of the Maharaja of Mysore, is paying a short visit to England. He was entertained in the Ritz Hotel at luncheon on May 28, by the gold mining companies operating on the Mysore fields, under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. Lord Ribblesdale was in the chair.

THE MISSING BOMBAY STEAMER.

NO FURTHER NEWS.

Great anxiety is felt regarding the steamer "Gallia," a cargo steamer belonging to Messrs James Mackintosh and Company, which left Bombay on the 8th instant for Bhavnagar, but which, as reported yesterday, has not yet reached its destination. In the ordinary course she should have been there in 20 hours.

Considerable anxiety is felt by the friends of Mr. Portlock, one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company, and his two friends, one of them being Mr. Storrs-Fox, a Port Trust official, who were on board the "Gallia" when she left Bombay. Her crew consisted of 70 all told.

The agents had not received any information about the steamer yesterday, and the tug "Rose" sent out to look out for her had not returned.

The B. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Purnea" arrived at Bhavanagar yesterday, but, it is reported, that she had not sighted the missing vessel "Gallia."

Latest enquiry showed that the Port Trust tug "Rose" which was been sent out in search of the "Gallia" is expected to arrive in Bombay about noon to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

In any new enterprise in India, one must always be prepared for all sorts of unexpected and unforeseen incidents and to newcomers the difficulties increase tenfold. It is scarcely a matter for wonder that at the opening performance last Saturday at the Royal Opera House the management found themselves unprepared in certain details, for which a certain indulgence may reasonably be granted. They have now had a full week to complete their arrangements. The performers have been perfecting their parts and every preparation has now been made for an evening without a hitch. There is no lack of enterprise being shown in their endeavour to ensure success. Several new artistes have just arrived by the mail and they are only one of several other parties on the way out. The present arrivals include a troupe of dancers who designate themselves, "The Six Butterflies," a charming title and peculiarly appropriate to their performance and personalities. Mlle. Bibi Jan, imported direct from Turkey, will provide a selection of harem dances which have been a successful feature in London. The Russian dancers are still appearing and are admitted universally to be a stage turn whose equal has not previously been presented in India. They are very suitably styled. "The Whirlwind Cossack Dancers." Mme. Jackovlewa, a member of this trio, has been charming her hearers with haunting melodies from her native Caucasia. This week she is demonstrating her talents in more ambitious music with a number of selections from the great operas. There are quite a large number of other dancers, making up a much fuller programme than was possible last week.

AMERICA-INDIA.

A substantial bill of fare is presented here this week, with two dramas, one comedy, and three comics to make up the list. The star-film is a beautiful pictorial rendering of a well-known English poem, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night." Rose Hartwick Thorpe's charming verses, telling the story of the Royalist officer, who was saved from death by his brave sweetheart, must be familiar to many from their school-days. It is a pretty story prettily told, and the film does perfect justice to its beauty.

THE EXCELSIOR.

It was a bold move on the part of the Excelsior management to bring out to India the great film "Quo Vadis?" but the interest which it has aroused even in these dull days shows that it is always safe to trust the public to see and appreciate a good thing when it has the chance. That the film is by far the finest thing that we have ever had a chance of seeing so far as cinematography is concerned there can be no doubt. That has been amply shown by the first two parts which have been exhibited this week and judging from the synopsis of the play which the theatre supplies, the succeeding parts should be of still greater interest and strength. The story has now got into its full stride and the dramatic intensity of the plot rises with every new phase. Besides this great film the Excelsior offers a wide variety of pictures to suit all tastes, one of the outstanding features of the rest of the programme being the film showing the recent wedding festivities in Berlin—an illustration of the smartness of the modern photographer, and the way in which all the world is being brought to our doors by the camera.

ANALYSIS OF "MUD PIE."

A bacteriologist recently found his little boy making mud pies in a park where playgrounds are reserved for children. Curiousity led him, according to the "Lyon Republican," to take one of the pies home with him for examination. As the result the following is said to be his estimate of the number of dangerous microbes contained in the few cubic inches of earth with which his son had been playing:—

1,800,000	microbes of	diphtheria.
2,450,000	"	measles.
900,000	"	smallpox.
3,000,000	"	tetanus.
900,000	"	dysentery.
575.000	"	pneumonia.
620,000	"	tuberculosis.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th June, 1913.

379. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 18th instant at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Distribution of a tactical Advanced Guard.

All Ranks are invited to attend.

380. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "D" Company on Sunday the 15th and Monday the 16th instant. For Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

381. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will commence on Monday the 16th instant parading at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE TEACHING OF ZOROASTER.

ITS RELIGIOUS VALUE.

Dr. James Hope Moulton, Professor of Hellenistic Greek and Indo-European Philology in Manchester University, gave an address on the religious value of Zoroaster's Teaching at Caxon Hall, London, before the Parsi Students' Society of England. The meeting was well attended.

Dr. Moulton urged that the line of progress for the followers of the Prophet of Iran lay in concentrating on the teaching of the Founder. There were elements in the original Aryan religion and in the Magian Reformation of it which had considerable value; but by far the most prominent and valuable parts of the Parsi Faith came from Zarathustra himself. There were four heads under which his contribution to religion might be classified.

There was his doctrine of God—omniscient and ultimately victorious. The doctrine of the Amshaspands is specially interesting for students of the history of religion in that it showed a great teacher of Mono-Theism feeling the necessity of differentiating within the Godhead. The Amshaspands are attributes of God and parts of Himself. They are not in any sense separate divinities, Thus in a wholly independent way Zarathustra conceived the great thought which conditions the Christian doctrine of the Trinity that Mono-Theism itself demands the recognition of personalities within the Godhead.

Secondly there was Zarathustra's doctrine of Evil. Angra Mainyn the "Enemy Spirit," is the term used in the Gathas, a casual description occurring once only. Zarathustra taught that evil must never be propitiated but only fought and that it will be untimately destroyed.

In the Doctrine of Immortality, Zarathustra made a great advance. The picturesque myth of the Bridge he made ethical by placing a judgment before the the passage of it. We may fairly credit him with the central idea of that lovely fragment in which the soul's destiny is described as wrought by a man's own self.

Finally, there was his ethics with the great emphasis of Truth and Industry, and a total absence of ascetism. There was almost equally an absence of ritual; and the speaker felt that the great accretion of ritual in after days became to some extent prejudicial to the future of the prophet's deep thoughts. He recalled the fact that Zarathustra was passionately missionary, and he ventured to express the wish that the Parsi community to-day were in this respect ready to take up their Founder's universalism.

A SMUGGLING TRICK.

A few days ago writes a Cario correspondent. Two Greeks applied to the Alexandria Customs for permission to clear two cases, which were said to contain a number of Pierrots' costumes. The cases were opened in due course, and found to conform to the declaration. They were duly passed and were about to be nailed up again, when a Customs officer, who happened to be passing and glanced at the contents out of sheer curiosity, remarked that the buttons were abnormally large, even for Pierrot buttons. One was, therefore, cut off and opened, when it was found to contain "hashish." All the buttons were then examined, with the same result. The Greeks were, of course, arrested. One wonders, where the ingenuity of the hashish-smugglers in Egypt will stop!

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadix Tenerife Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Poa Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitcheko, Vizes (Keoprulu), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Cable Paramaribo to Cayenne interrupted. Telegrams for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Communication with offices in Morocco are no longer subject to delay (30-5-13).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Yungping and Talifu (10-6-13).

Telegrams for Islands Mytelin Thasos Samothrace Samos Imbros Ikria Pasra may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon is interrupted (11-6-13).

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier stop since 16-20 12th raheng route imperfect beyond frontier., Siam traffic liable serious delay (13-6-13).

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON LIKELY TO BE OF AVERAGE CHARACTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 13.

Both the monsoon currents were active yesterday, and rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Bengal, Central India, East and West Coast, South of Goa, Bombay and the Deccan.

In Assam, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Kashmir, the Central Provinces, Local Upper Burma, East and North Punjab it has been fairly general. The chief amounts are:—

In Mergui, two inches; Tavoy, three; Moulmein, four.

Kyaukpyu, five.

Tezpur, one and a half.

Cherrapunji, three.

Cox's Bazar, two. Chittagong, Barisal and Jalpaiguri, one and a half. Jessore and Darjeeling, three. Calcutta, five. Narayanguni, Dinajpur, Naya Dumka and Gorakhpur, one. Muktesswar, five. Ambala, one. Surat, one and a half. Suttna and Akola one. Pendra and Belgaum, one and a half. Mercara, one.

The disturbance at the Head Bay has crossed the coast as a very shal low depression, the centre of it which was near Narayanguni this morning, will probably give moderate to heavy rain in Bengal and Assam.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in north-west India and increase in north-east India.

Summary of monsoon forecast:—Indications are not sufficiently decided to justify a forecast that the total monsoon rainfall of India will be in excess or defect. All that can be inferred is that large excess or large defect is unlikely. There is no ground for anticipating that the accumulations of snowfall will exert a prejudicial influence on the rainfall in north-west India.

AT SEA.

The French Mail steamer "Sydney", Captain J. Levegul, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening reports having encountered very strong south-west monsoon and high cross sea.

The P. and O. Company's Mail steamer "India," Captain C. C. Talbot, which arrived in harbour yesterday reports having experienced fine weather at Aden and monsoon subsequently.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl
	In. cts.	In cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	10·67	10·79	9·84
Friday, 13th June	0·13	0·03	0·11
Total.....	10·80	10·82	9·95
Same date last year,	0·00	0·00	0·00

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

EMPP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

June 13.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911 to 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·42	0·67	4·86
			0·39

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. Total up-to-date. of the 13th June

In. cts.	In. cts.
0 11	9 1

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 11th	85·8	79·5	...	...
Jask ...	...	...	...	...
Muskat 11th	100·8	89·1	...	...
Multan ...	97·3	79·5	...	0·57
Rawalpindi ...	87·9	68·6	0·01	3·33
Lahore ...	91·3	76·0	...	0·10
Sirsa... ...	96·5	82·9	0·94	4·00
Ambala ...	91·5	77·3	...	2·57
Delhi ...	91·0	80·5	...	0·19
Agra ...	90·8	78·5	0·13	0·18
Mainpuri ...	92·6	78·0	0·03	0·19
Jhansi ...	93·7	77·4	0·23	0·32
Cawnpore ...	96·6	79·5	0·09	2·34
Allahabad ...	112·1	81·3	...	...
Jacobabad ...	95·6	80·2	0·45	1·66
Karachi ...	94·2	79·6	...	2·55
Ajmer ...	98·1	80·6	...	0·58
Jaipur ...	94·5	80·5	...	2·47
Kotah ...	86·8	82·2	...	1·95
Bhuj ...	83·6	81·8	...	6·34
Dwarka ...	87·1	74·8	...	4·64
Verawal ...	86·0	79·3	0·06	4·75
Rajkot ...	84·9	76·5	1·35	10·22
Bhavnagar Para.	93·6	80·7	...	2·50
Surat ...	100·8	81·4	...	0·60
Ahmedabad ...	97·9	76·0	0·09	1·15
Deesa ...	92·1	73·1	0·02	0·36
Neemuch ...	84·3	79·3	0·50	4·10
Indore ...	83·8	75·1	0·22	3·74
Dhubulpore ...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	91·7	74·1	0·37	3·85
Chandwa ...	97·2	74·5	1·12	1·56
Akola ...	94·8	73·3	0·65	3·33
Amraoti ...	94·6	74·8	...	0·87
Nagpur ...	93·0	74·0	0·13	2·61
Chanda ...	89·7	78·6	...	1·73
Raipur ...	86·1	81·4	0·01	6·78
BOMBAY ...	86·3	79·4	0·08	14·37
Ratnagiri ...	85·0	77·7	0·12	16·25
Mormugao ...	84·7	72·5	0·20	17·16
Karwar ...	84·4	74·1	0·17	2·36
Malegaon ...	87·1	71·5	0·20	5·72
Ahmednagar ...	82·0	73·3	0·24	6·61
Poona ...	91·3	77·1	...	1·12
Sholapur ...	86·2	72·3	0·05	1·96
Bijapur ...	74·8	67·0	1·30	6·60
Belgaum ...	86·9	74·2	0·01	2·03
Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	95·4	77·2	0·02	1·36
Hyderabad ...	93·3	76·7	...	2·31
Mangalore ...	87·3	77·3	0·40	20·19
Calicut ...	85·3	78·1	0·49	19·13
Cochin ...	86·2	73·7	0·42	15·76
Colombo ...	86·0	74·5	0·19	4·90
Masulipatam ...	99·3	79·7	0·03	0·88
Bellary ...	93·0	76·8	...	0·84
Cuddapah ...	100·5	83·5	...	0·17
Madras ...	104·0	85·5	0·01	0·05
Bangalore ...	84·3	66·3	...	2·29
Coimbatore ...	89·4	72·3	0·02	0·31
Trichinopoly ...	98·1	81·8	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	101·2	81·7	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 094·6 Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·23" and Mainpuri 0·13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at nearly all stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0·45" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usnal in upper Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is also below normal at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 1·35" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavilly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has risen but is still generally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0·50", Saugor 0·22", Khandwa 0·57", Amraoti 0·65" and Chanda 0·13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect except in Berar.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0·12" of rain and Karwar 0·20", Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·17", Ahmednagar 0·20", Poona 0·21" and Belgaum 1·30". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—The depression in the neighbourhood has moved eastwards and appears to have become merged in the seasonal trough of low pressure over the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme south-eastern districts and in Malabar, fairly general in the Bombay Deccan, and local in the United Provinces, the east Punjab, east Rajputana and the Konkan. In Gujarat Surat is the only station reporting rainfall while in Khathiawar and west Central India precipitation has been insignificant. There has thus been a considerable decrease in the rainfall on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the region to the west of a line joining Surat and Agra; in the former area not even one station reports rainfall equal to half an inch.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and the Central Provinces, local rain in the United Provinces, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, and isolated showers in Rajputana, west Central India, south Gujarat and south Khatiawar.

Erratum.—In the Summary for yesterday under "General Remarks," paragraph 2, line 2, for "south Bombay Deccan" read "north Bombay Deccan."

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 13th June, 1913, was 29·824 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8·45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observator, barometer reading given above.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar

After the Disposal of Chamber Matters.

Commercial Cause.

1251-12—Captain and V. Chimanram Motiram vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur. Motichand and D.

Short Cause,

102-13—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi vs. Abdually Hakimji Pagdiwalla, Surajmal and Co.

Long Causes.

114-13—Payne and Co. Abdulla Haji Mowji vs. Aba Janmally Jetha. Jamshedji R and D.

605-22461-12—Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt Edgelow G W and Co.

1005-12—D J Mantri Damodur Khannoo Thakur and another vs. The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co. Ltd. Craigie and Co. Wacha and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

834-12—Payne and Co. Bhowandas Viramal and Co. vs Hakimji Tajbhai, Jehangir and S.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Katizabai Tyabji D and Co.

1030-12—Motichand and D. Messrs. Chunilal Motichand vs Jijibhai Bhagwan Purmanand and Co.

686-12—Ardeshir H D and Co Dinbai widow and others vs R. D. Sethna and others Pestonji R K and Co. F P Pavri; Edgelow G W and Co.

688-09—Payne and Co. Hormasji N. Vakil vs Abdul Rahim Ayub and others Payne and Co; Pestonji R K and Co.

342-12—Mulla and M. Framji Hormusji Pavri vs Shapurji Pherosha Soonawalla Jamshedji, R and D.

1278-12—Payne and Co. Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer vs Mahomed Jaffer Ramjan Alli and others. Little and Co.

8622-11-Bhaishanker K and G. Lakmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co, Ltd vs Ghordhandas Khatao and others. Edgelow G W and Co; Craigie B and Co.

25-13—Madhowji K and C. Goculdas Karsondas vs Valivahu widow, Unwalla and P.

738-12—Payne and Co. Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayaan vs Kapurchand Mohanji; Little and Co.

166-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Mojilal Bapulal Surajmal.

Mr. Page, the newly accredited United States Ambassador to England, is to be invited to unveil the Pilgrims' memorial at Southamton on Pilgrim Day, August 15.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "INDIA" JUNE, 13.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. "India" with the English Mails of the 30th May, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, bought the following passengers:—

Adams, Mr H Powys
Aldersmith, Mr C H
Aitchison, Dr G
Aitchison, Miss F
Aitchison, Miss H
Aldridge, Dr E J
Aldridge, Mrs
Allison, Mr W E
Anderson, Mr J M
Andrews, Mr H du P
Astley, Mr
Atkinson, Mr G G
Badley, Mr
Ballard, Miss
Balmer, Mrs
Balmer, Miss M L
Balmer, Miss S J
Barrett, Mr H
Bassi, Mr Elias I
Bateman, Mr E
Beaumont, Mr G N
Beaumont-Nesbitt, Miss V
Beaver, Mr Marcus
Bell, Lt-Col C
Bell Mr C F
Bell, Mrs
Bentley, Mr R
Bishop, Mr L
Bishop, Mr W C
Blake, Mr C J M
Briggs, Mr Joseph
Briggs, Mr G A
Briggs, Mrs
Briggs, Miss J J
Brookman, Mr L F
Brook, Mrs S
Brooks, Mr Coultbee
Brooks, Miss Ada
Browning, Mr F
Campbell Capt K G
Carlin, Mr H
Chadwick, Mr S T
Chapman, Mr A
Chatfield Mr H S
Christie, Mr G R
Cooper Mr C G
Corbet, Mr J
Craddock, Mr Stephin
Craddock, Mrs
Dalzell, Mrs M
Dalziel, Miss M
Darling, Rev C W
Darragh, Mr W H
Darragh, Mrs
Davie, Mr W F
Davison, Miss I
Denham Mrs R D
Dermer, Mr Kari
Dewsbury, Miss
Din-haw, Mr F E
Din-haw, Mrs
Douglas Mrs C
Dunkelsbulker, Mr R J
Earle, Mrs G C
Ebrahim, Shaik J B M
Eddis, Mrs J
Edenborough, Mr E M
Edwards, Rev A
Elgee, Mr P C
Ekins, Mr A
Ekins, Miss
Ewan, Mr J B
Forrester, Mr J
Foxcroft, Mr C T
Gangoly, Mr P
Garfield, Mr J
Garfield, Mrs
Gaunt, Mr Gerald
Gaunt Mrs
Gaunt, Miss A
Gaunt, Miss E
Gaydon, Mr F L
Gaydon, Mrs
Gere, Mr J
Gillman, Mr C H
Goodwin, Mr A E
Goodwin, Mrs
Gossein, Rev C C
Graham, Capt R C D
Green, Mr L
Greenwell, Col H M
Greig, Capt S T
Grierson, Miss
Halsam, Lady
Halsam, Mr Eric
Halsam, Miss
Harvey, Mr S Smith
Harwood, Mr H
Harwood Mr T E
Hawksley, Mr K
Hayliar, Miss B K
Henderson, Mr G
Hewitt, Mr B C
Hilton, Mr J
Hilton, Mrs
Hodge, Mr A
Holt, Mr W S
Holt, Miss M
Horspool, Mr George
Ingham, Miss E
Ingram, Mr H A
Johnstone, Miss
Jones, Mr Herkath
Jones, R v George
Josela, Miss Neilie
Kershaw, Mr C
Kershaw, Mrs
Key, Mr Aston
Lacey, Mr Arthur G
Lawes, Mr E H
Lee, Mr A
Liston, Mr W
Loper, Mr A M
Lowden, Mr J D
Lucy, Mr R H
Marshall, Mrs
Martin, Mr E M
Mason Mr G T
May, Capt J P
Melin, Mr Gustaf
Melin, Mrs
Millar, Miss
Moore, Mr J A
Moore Mrs
Morgan, Lieut C E
Morgan, Mr W
Mortimer, Miss
Moseley, Mr G G
Moses, Mr S
Moss, Miss A
Muir, Mr A
McEwin, Mr B C
Murphy, Mr R E
North, Mrs T
Osborne, Mr J T
O'Shea, Mr T G
Palmer, Major H K
Pearlese, Mr S H
Perkins, C B, Col A Thraie
Perkins, Miss Hilda
Price, Mr E G
Price, Mr
Price Mr Keith
Quirk, IMS, Capt M G
Rees, Mr Herbert
Roberts, Mr C
Roberts, Mr G N
Roberts, Miss
Roberts, r R
Robertson, Mr J F
Robinson, Mr J
Romanes, Mr Y C
Saleh, Mr Embarah
Saville, Mrs L H
Scombe, Mr G H
Scombe, Mrs
Sel Mr E L
Self, Mrs T
Shah, Mr M M
Smith, Mr B
Smith, Mrs
Smith, Miss R
Soloman, Mr A
Staite, Mr John
Starte, Mrs
Stansfield, Mr F
Stewart, Mr George
Stewart, Miss
Stewart, Miss L
Sylvester, Miss
Taylor, Mr H E
Thomas, Mr S
Thomson, Mr John
Thomson, Mrs
Townsend, Mr J V
Turner, Mr D M
Vanpraag; Mr Joseph
Vanpraag, Mrs
Vanpraag, Mr
Watkins, Miss
Ward, Mrs
Weeks, Mr A
Whittaker, Mrs
Wilson, Mr C B
Wilson, Mr H C
Wilson, Mrs
Winter, Major C B
Wodahouse, Sir Fredk
Woodcock, Mr G
Woods, Capt H K
Watson, Dr S E
Colour Sergt. Parrot, wife and 3 children
Mrs Waghorne
Sergt J Savage, wife and one init
Sergt MacCaw, wife,
Mr and Mrs Parer and child
child and inft

SYDNEY.

Mr D Salvator
Mr Pucento
Mr Jamonnean
Mr Chventi
Mr Fenech
Mr Chetenti
Mr Paulin Xiradis
Mr Georges Chinstofetes
Mr Pk Trad

NOUMEA.

Mr Courcand
Mr Carbillet
Mrs Taroque and 6 children
Mrs de Sommerville
Mr and Mrs Michandet and 6 children
Mr Soubizn
Mr Deux
Mr Fournier
Mr Patey
Mr Daurelle
Mrs Daurbre and governess.

PER S. S. "SARDEGNA," JUNE 15.

The list of passengers per Italian Mail S. S. "Sardegna" Capt. O. Pescetto, Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 4-30 P. M. (Standard Time) Sharp, on the 15th instant for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting station at 3-30 P. M. (Standard Time) on the 15th instant, with their luggage and kit.

Aird, Mr J E and Mrs
Abdul Tyeb, Mrs
Ambedkar, Mr B R
Barnes, Mr E
Bechtold Mr C
Borden, Mr W A
Cooke, Mr P B
Coyimtzoglu, Mr B A
Deliry, Mr E G, Mrs and Child
De Sales La Terriere Lieut H
D'Souza, Rev Fr A J
Giachetti, Mr A and Mrs
Giachetti, Mr E
Giezendanner, Mr E
Hatumbhoy, Mr and Mrs
Hatumbhoy, Mrs
Hasankhan, Mr M A
Kaul, Mr M N
Keiller, Mr D Mrs and 2 infants
Kichlu, Mr K B
Kudelkar, Mr
Mahomedally, Mr A K
Miurden, Mr
Moore, Rev R D
Nawas, Jang Mr and Mrs
Pittenger, Rev J M, Mrs and one infant
Pittenger, Master
Powell Miss J
Preston, Maj E E
Rahman, Mr A
Ross, Rev A W. Mrs and infant
Ross, Master
Sajdeh, Mr R
Silvestro, Rev Fr
Shibbeare Mr E O
Stanger, Mrs S
Suchedina Mr G
Sutton, Capt F
Smith, Rev Fr
Tate, Mr Lincoln
Watt, Miss P F

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen C I Fry, Belgaum Bde
Col L H Reid, I A
Col G W Mitchell A Q M G, Poona Dn
Lieut-Col C Finch, Assist Dr, Grass Farms
Lieut-Col F R Ozzard, I M S
Lieut-Col W H Ogilvie I M S
Lieut-Col R H Elliot, I M S
Lieut-Col C F T Murray, D S O, S T C
Lieut-Col W T Digby, R E
Lieut-Col C O Swanston, 34 Poona Horse
Lieut-Col G T Widdicombe, 9 G R
Lieut-Col R F C Gordon, 15 Lrs
Lieut-Col G M Duff, R E
Lieut-Col E M Moore, 106 Prs
Lieut-Col K J G Dunolly, 122 Inf
Lieut-Col S H Godfrey C I E
Lieut-Col H S Wood, I M S
Major W B Douglas, 3 Brah
Major C Kaye, 22 Punj
Major A B Murray, 91 Punj
Major C Mackenzie, 13 Lrs
Major J H K Stewart, 39 Rifles
Major H J Riddell, 48 Prs
Major P F Pocock, 119 Inf
Major A A Gibbs, I M S
Major P S F Claridge, 28 Cav
Major W H Cox, I M S
Major G Hutcheson, I M S
Capt E P Cudlip, R G A
Capt Bruce Hay, I A
Capt W C Ross, I M S
Capt B H Bignell, 19 G R
Capt E A Porch, S T C
Capt F P P Rouse, S T C
Capt J B O Trimble, 2 E Yorks, R
Capt G E Gretton, 7 Lrs
Capt A E J Lister, I M S
Capt M H Vincent, 33 Punj
Bapt A G Shea, 51 Sikhs
Capt F H Moody 13 Lrs
Capt A Delme-Radcliffe 105 M L I
Capt R Kelsall, IMS
Capt H G Chesney
Capt W G Hutchinson
Lieut D M V Veitch 1 Lrs
Lieut J B Harries, 10 Jats
Lieut H C W Dillon. 26 Punj
Lieut A G White, 126, Inf
Lieut J C P Drummond, 19 Punj
Lieut G W B Scratton, 19 Lrs
Lieut G T C Perram, R A
Lieut H R Pelly, 8 Punj
Lieut R P St V Bernard, 6 G R
Capt G S Howett, Dep Dr, R I M
Commdr A S Balfour, R I M
Mr R W Gillian, C S I
Mr E Geake
Mr J M Hartley
Mr G McC Hoey
Mr H H Haines
Mr A H Bartlett
Mr A D Green
Mr E G Hill
Mr H M R Hopkins
Mr E H Burke
Mr E A Bailey
Mr A R Bennett
Mr J E Bown
Mr F J Cooke
Mr N G Dunbar
Mr A G Dyer
Mr F W Finn
Mr R W Formby
Mr H J Allen
Mr H Dow
Mr S M Edwardes, O V O
Mr E Lister
Mr A Mayne
Mr A R Morris
Mr H A Lomas
Mr H Ancell
Mr A P Middleton
Mr J J O'Reilly
Mr M Mackertich
Mr N St V Nepean
Mr G A Levett-Yeats, I S O
Mr H N Tuck
Mr J L Stronach
Mr F C Turner
Mr G K Parker
Mr F G Sly, C S I
Mr A Philipson
Mr A E M Le Marchand
Mr A N McIntyre
Mr H C Nangle
Mr F W Wadley
Mr G J St C Sedgley
Mr J May
Miss I McCraken
Mr W Bryant
Dr P P Phillips
Mr R C Wood
Mr E F Thomas
Mr A C Langston
Mr J H E Tapper
Rev A E B Leahy

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major C R Bradshaw, D A A G, 1st (Pesh) Dn, 1 day
Major C H Alexander, 34 Jacobs Horse, to July 15, 1913
Major H H Cobbe, 17 Lrs, 4 mo M C
Major A H Bridges, 116 Mah, 4 mo M C
Major H R Nutt, IMS 1 mo 13 days
Capt R S St John, 20 Inf, 4 mo
Major A S Trydell, 2 days
Capt T W Slingsby, 22 Cav, to July 17, 1913
Engr W H Waters, R I M, to July 18 1913
Mr A Brokenshaw, 4 mo M C
Mr C F George, 2 mo M C
Mr J P Feeny, 5 mo
Mr F B Sherring, 4 days
M J May, 3 mo M C
Mr J D Jackson, 3 mo M C
Mr H L L Allapach, 3 days
Mr H O D Harding, 6 days
Mr W S Wood, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr O H T Dundley.

NOT TOO OLD AT SIXTY-FIVE.

A White Paper was issued on Saturday by the Treasury announcing the decision to retain for prescribed periods the services of certain Civil Servants beyond the normal age of sixty-five years. Among the officers whose services are to be retained for limited periods are Sir Hupert F. Bartlet, Commissioner of Inland Revenue (not exceeding six months); Sir James B. Dougherty. Under-Secretary for Ireland; Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore solicitor, Customs and Excise, and Sir Robert Hunter, solicitor, Post Office (not exceeding twelve months in each case).

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "ARABIA" JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mrs F E and child
Agarali, Mr.
Bader, Mr and Mrs F R, child and infant
Basu, Mr A N
Bakhsh, Mr H
Bennett, Mrs Geo and child
Bickle, Mr F T
Bott, IMS, Capt R H
Brooke, Mrs W J B
Brownlow, Mr C A L
Bunner, Mr J W
Carter, Captain L J
Cassels, Mr W S
Cole, Mr A C and Mrs
Condon, Mrs J K
Cotton, Mr A G
Craigie, Mr A
Creet, Mr L A
Crouch, Mr G
Eccles, Mr H M
Elliot, Lt-Col C R
Esler, Mr K
Felsenthal, Mr B R
Fitz Gerald, Mr C G
Gaisford, Mr P
Garrick, Mr W
Govan, Mr W
Grimshaw, Mrs
Hasan, Mr Hamid
Heinemann, Capt R
Hogg, Miss J S
Jessop, Miss G M A
Laing, Mr A Turner
Lane, Lieut P C H, R I M
Liston, IMS, CIE, Major W Glen
Macpherson, Mrs R
Maddocks, Mr
McIntyre, Mr
Mehta, Mr P B
Miskin, Mr W L
Mitra, Mr B N
Nandolkar, Mr K B
Naservanji, Mr Noaroji
Neilson, Mr E F
Newby, Captain A
Nichol, Major W D
North, Mr W H
Peddle, Mr G
Raven, Major A W
Reilly, Mr R A
Richards, Mr B D
Ridgeway, Capt D
Scott, Mr Bernard
Shipp, Mrs R C
Sil, Mr A E
Smith, Mr H J T
Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Lord Alastair
Tembe, Mr C M
Turner, Mr John
Younghusband, KCIE, CB, Maj-Genl, Sir G

PER S. S. "SYDNEY" June 12.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Sydney" to-day, from the stream. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at Carnac Bunder at 7-15 a.m. Native servants, ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the Disinfection shed, near Prince's Dock, at 6 a.m. with all their kits:—

COLOMBO.

Mr and Mrs Alvares
Mr M M Rehmanjee
Mr H M Rehmanjee
Mr A Viven Whyte
Mr Blagchand Dandromal and clerk
Mr D F Magrella.

HONGKONG.

Mr F Bradbury

SHANGHAI.

Mr N M Maneckshaw
Mr F M Madon

KOBE.

Mrs D Eiyo Kasai

YOKOHAMA.

Mr Asari
Mr Shirmasaki

FREMANTLE.

Mr Marsupis
Mr Conto
Mr Macfarlane

ADELAIDE.

Mr Samuel Bruham
Mr Fredrick Jyscoyeir
Gunner J Roke
Gunner A Wallace

MELBOURNE.

Mr Mahomed Allie
Mr Gholam Mahomed Khan
Miss Parer
Miss Parer
Master Parer

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

At the Gatwick Spring Meeting on May 23, the Alexandra Three-Year-Old Handicap was won by Mr A. Knowles's Wynbury, the Worth Stakes by Mr. A. Bowen's Princess Ziria, and the Mart Plate by Mr. J. Brennan's Kilmarie.

In charming weather large crowds gathered to witness the racing at Gatwick and Haydock Park on May 24. The Earl of Derby's Corncob won the Prince's Handicap, and Mr. E. Dresden's Florist the Marlborough Stakes at the first-named meeting, while the Haydock Part Three-Year-Old Handicap was secured by Mr. A. Ould's Samson's Hall.

Racing on the Knavesmire at York took place on May 26 in ideal summer weather The Flying Dutchman Weltor Handicap was won by Capt. Dewhurst's Newmarket, and the Zetland Stakes by Mr. A. James's Niblick.

At the York Spring Meeting on May 27, the Great Northern Handicap was won by Mr. G. Smith's Shanballymore, the Melrose Handicap by Lord Durham's Barrier, and the Craven Three-Year-Old Handicap by Sir W. Cooke's Bentley. On May 28, the Voltigeur Handicap was won by Mr H. Heaton's Golden Joe, the York Home-Bred Juvenile Plate by Sir W. Cooke's Hukm, and the Hambledon Maiden Three-Year Old Plate by Capt. Deweurst's Halifax.

CRICKET.

Hampshire beat M.C.C. and Ground at Lord's on May 23 by 218 runs.—In the match between Northamptonshire and Lancashire, at Northampton. Northamptonshire required 172 runs to win, with nine wickets in hand.—At Oxford the University beat M.C.C. and Ground by an innings and 41 runs.—At Leicester Kent beat Leicestershire by nine wickets. In the two Leicestershire innings fielder took thirteen wickets for 119 runs. In the match against Worcestershire, at Worcester, Yorkshire were only 77 runs behind in the second innings at the close of play, with all their wickets in hand.—At Nottingham in the match between Sussex and Nottinghamshire Sussex were 240 runs behind in the second innings at the close, with two wickets down.—Derby-hire beat Warwickshire, at Derby, by seven wickets.

The match between Surrey and Essex was began at the Oval on May 24. Surrey scored 333 runs (Strudwick, 93; Harrison, 75 not out), and Essex made 58 for two wickets.—Northamptonshire beat Lancashire, at Northampton, by four wickets. In the last innings Northamptonshire scored 173 for six wickets (Mr. W. H. Denton. 87 not out).—At Worcester, Yorkshire beat Worcestershire by six wickets—Nottinghamshire beat Sussex by 33 runs at Nottingham.

The match between Surrey and Essex at the Oval was continued on May 26. Essex completed their first innings and scored 200 runs. In the second innings Surrey made 126, and Essex 41 for two wickets. Essex were 218 runs behind.—At Catford Kent made 233 against Somersetshire, who scored 139 for eight wickets.—Lancashire made 202 (Makepeace, 102) against Leicestershire at Manchester, and Leicestershire made 85 for six wickets.—At Sheffield, against Yorkshire, Sussex made 135, and Yorkshire made 228 for seven wickets.—Nottinghamshire made 88 against Gloucestershire, at Gloucester, and Gloucestershire made 202 for six wickets (Mr. J. W. W. Nason, 81 not out).—At Southampton Warwickshire made 260 against Hampshire, who scored 136 for four wickets.

Surrey beat Essex at the Oval on May 27 by 74 runs.—At Catford Somerset completed their first innings against Kent and scored 146. Kent declared their second innings closed at 389 for five wickets (Hardinge, 105; Seymour,) 118. Somerset made 72 for three wickets, and were 404 runs behind.—Leicestershire completed their first innings against Lancashire, at Manchester, and made 111. In the second Innings Lancashire made 334, and Leicestershire 30 for no wicket. Leicestershire were 395 runs behind.—At Southampton Hampshire finished their first innings against Warwickshire and made 319. In the second innings Warwickshire made 303 for four wickets (Mr. F. R. Foster, 111), and had a lead of 276 runs.—At Gloucester, Gloucestershire completed their first innings against Nottinghamshire and scored 314 (Mr. J. W. W. Nason, 139). In the second innings Nottinghamshire made 241. Gloucestershire made 1 for no wicket, and required only 15 runs to win the match.—At Cambridge, against the University, Northamptonshire's first innings was finished for 343. In the second innings the University made 60 for five wickets, and were still 56 runs behind.

Kent beat Somerset, at Catford, on May 28, by 354 runs. In Somerset's second innings Woolley took five wickets for 21 runs.—At Manchester, Lancashire beat Leicestershire by 292 runs.—Warwickshire beat Hampshire, at Southampton, by 64 runs. In Hampshire's second innings Mead scored 170.—Gloucestershire beat Nottinghamshire, at Gloucester, by nine wickets.—At Cambridge, Northamptonshire beat the University by ten wickets. Cambridge completed their second innings, and scored 249 (the Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, 122), and Northamtonshire made 134 for no wicket (Mr. J. S. Denton, 71, not out,; Mr. S. G. Smith, 61, not out).

GOLF.

The first round of the Amateur Companionship was played at St. Andrews on May 26, and there were several close and exciting matches. Mr. John Ball, the holder, was beaten by 1 hole by Mr. F. E. Pegler. Mr. Butler Smith beat Mr. James Robb at the twentieth hole; and Mr. J. F. Macdonald beat Mr. Norman Hunter at the twenty-first hole. The second and third rounds were played on May 27. The features of the play were the defeat of Mr. Abe Mitchell by Mr. Edward Blackwell and the subsequent defeat of Mr. Blackwell by Mr. H. D. Gillies. Mr. Michael Scott, beat Mr. J. C. Dickson in the third round, but was disqualified for having arrived ten minutes late. The fourth and fifth rounds were played on May 28. The principal match of the day was that between Mr. H. S. Hilton and Mr. H. D. Gillies which Mr. Hilton won at the nineteenth hole.

The final round of the Welsh Ladies' Championship was played at Rhos-on-Sea on May 23. The result was.—Miss Brooke beat Miss Shaw at the nineteenth hole. The Radyr Cup was won by Mr. Fell (Royal Porthcawl), who received 11 strokes with a score of 4 down.

The Engineering Golfing Society beat the London Press Golfing Society on the Home Park Club's course on May 23 by 6 points to 5. They won the singles by 4 matches to 3, with one game halved and the foursome were divided.

The spring meeting of the Hanger Hill Club was begun on May 23. The gold scratch medal was won by Mr. A. J. Mitchell with return of 81.

Ex-Lieutenant Sutor was, at Bow street Police Court London, in mail week, sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for wilfully breaking a window at Bow Street Police Station, the damage done amounting to £3.

ALLEGED RACING CONSPIRACY.

CHARGES BY SIEVIER AGAINST THE WOOTTONS.

Sensational statements with regard to a racing case that is to be tried in the King's Bench were made on May 30th in the Court of Appeal before the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Kennedy. Mr. Mc. Cardie said that he appeared to present an appeal by Mr. Richard Wootton, "the well-known trainer, and father of Frank Wootton, perhaps, the most famous jockey of the day." The appeal was against an order of Mr. Justice Bailhache made in chambers.

Counsel proceeded to explain that the case with which the appeal is concerned is an action for libel brought by Mr. Richard Wootton against Mr Robert Sievier, editor of the "Winning Post," and the "Winning Post," Ltd. Mr. Sievier had pleaded justification in defence of this action, and on this defence being put in, Mr. McCardie had applied for particulars of justification additional to those given.

Master Wilberforce, who heard the application first, directed that certain particulars should be given, but not others required. Counsel had then gone to Mr. Justice Bailhache, who decided that the matter had better be settled by the Court of Appeal.

Mr. McCardie continued: "The substance of the charge in the libel is that Mr. Richard Wootton is engaged with other trainers in a conspiracy to decide the winning and losing of races. It is said that if Mr. Wootton puts a large sum of money on horse A he directs his son to pull horse B, and makes a large sum of money."

AN ALL

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

May 26 was the Queen's birthday. Many messages of loyalty and congratulation were sent to her Majesty in Berlin, and the occasion was celebrated in various parts of the country by the firing of salutes, the ringing of bells, and the display of flags. Royal salutes were fired in St. James's Park by the Royal Horse Art., and at the Tower by the Royal Garrison Art. At Windsor the bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church were rung, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired at midday in the Long Walk. Salutes were also fired at the naval ports and the warships were dressed rainbow fashion. But the Queen's command, 400 women who live on the Sandringham estate were entertained at tea.

A salute was fired in the Long Walk, Windsor Park, on May 26, in honour of Princess Christian's birthday, which fell on Sunday, when the bells of St. George's Chapel and of Windsor parish church were rung.

Both Houses of Parliament reassembled on May 27. In the Lords the Marquess of Crewe and the Marquess of Lansdowne referred to the loss the House had sustained by the death of Lord Ashbourne. The Solicitors Bill was read a third time and passed. In the Commons the Attorney-General's motion for the appointment of an additional judge of the King's Bench Division was opposed by some of the Liberal members, but passed by a majority of 189. The Committee on the London County Council's Tramways and Trolley Vehicles Bill was instructed not to sanction the employment of trolley vehicles in Hackney or Lewisham without the consent of the Borough Councils. The instruction, which was moved by Mr. Harry Lawson, was passed by 119 votes to forty. The second reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, which proposes the appointment of two additional Lords of Appeal, was moved by the Attorney-General, the debate being adjourned.

The Ancient Monuments Bill passed through Committee in the House of Lords on May 28. Among the amendments inserted was one providing that the State might purchase any ancient monument by agreement. Lord Eversley moved an amendment to make it unlawful to sell any ancient monument for removal out of the United Kingdom. Earl Beauchamp pointed out various objections to this proposal, which was withdrawn. Earl Beauchamp stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not indisposed to consider a suggestion mentioned by Earl Curzon that scheduled ancient monuments should be exempted from death duties.

In the House of Commons a motion for the rejection of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was def ated by 299 votes to twenty-two, and the Bill was read a second time by a majority of 276. The second reading of the Mental Deficiency Bill was moved by Mr. McKenna. Mr. Booth proposed its rejection, remarking that it was anti-Christian from first clause to last. Mr. Leslie Scott described it as an excellent Bill, while Mr. Wedgwood condemned it, remarking that feeble-minded persons who escaped from asylums would be hunted like runaway slaves. The debate was adjourned The City of London (Celluloid Regulations) Bill was rejected by a majority of eighty.

At a meeting of the South Derbyshire Liberal Association held at Derby on May 24, Sir Herbert Raphael, M P., intimated that it would be impossible for him to reconsider his determination to retire at the next general election. The chairman of the Association, Mr. Horace Mansfield, formerly member for Spalding, was invited to become the candidate, but he stated that, acting under doctor's orders, he was unable to accept the invitation. A committee was appointed to select a candidate.

The definite promise of an early Bill to amend the Insurance Act has been made by the Government to the Altrincham electors. The intimation is by the Prime Minister, and occurs in a message to Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, which is dated May 24.

Mr. Bonar Law was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Women's Amalgamated Unionist and Tariff Reform Association held at the Queen's Hall on May 27. He addressed a crowded audience of party women, with, as he said, a sprinkling of party men. The speech was mainly devoted to the Home Rule question. Mr. Bonar Law, after denouncing the Parliament Act as being without parallel in the whole record of human folly, declared that the existence of the Government depended upon the Nationalist members, and they dared not submit Home Rule to the country because they were not their own masters. They had bought their "People's Budget"; and to pay for it they had sold their liberty of action and the birthright of Ulster. "But," Mr. Bonar Law declared with emphatic earnestness, "Ulster repudiates the bargain, and in her repudiation she will be backed to the last." He added that he was perfectly certain that the scheme could not be carried through. It was the tyranny not of force but of trickery, and the tyranny of trichery was formidable only until it was resisted. This tyranny would be resisted, and in the face of resistance it would utterly collapse.

A conference of Free Churchmen and Liberals of North Wales held at Holyhead on May 23 was attended by Mr. McKenna. Resolutions were carried protesting against further concessions on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Mr. McKenna said the Government had no intention of making the path of the Bill easy in the House of Lords by giving away Welsh money. Welshmen need not be alarmed—the Bill which had passed the House of Commons would become the law of the land. The Government had done all that could be fairly demanded by opponents.

Mr. Walter Long spoke on May 28 at a meeting of the Strand and St. James's Habitation of the Primrose League held Cafe Monico. On the subject of Home Rule Mr. Long said Ulster was drilling and arming, in order to preserve for herself, and for generations to come, the foundation previleges and rights of British citzenship. "I know the gravity of the issue," he went on. "I realise the responsibility which falls upon anybody who, like myself, occupies a humble place in public life and deliberately says, as I say, that in my judgment Ulster is absolutely right—that the course she is taking is the only course which is open to her. So far as I am concerned—and I believe I speak for those with whom I have the honour to act—she will have all the support and help which we can give her. Does anybody believe I contemplate without the greatest agony of mind the prospect of what would really be civil war in Ireland?" In his speech Mr. Long referred to a conversation he had had with General Botha. "I will not tell you what he said about our generals he said, but I will tell you what he said about Tommy Atkins. He said, 'Mr. Long, what struck me more than anything else as the result of that great campaign was the fact that Tommy Atkins is a magnificent fellow. Brave—he doesn't know the meaning of the word fear—untiring, and, above all a gentleman to his finger tips.' A better character could not be given to the British Army."

The Archbishops, with the exception of the Bishops of Hereford, Oxford, and Lincoln, have issued an appeal on the Disestablishment question; in the course of which they say:—The Bill for Disestablishing and Disendowing the Church in Wales is again before Parliament and the country. The situation is grave and it is the duty of the Bishops to remain not Churchmen only, but all Christian people, of the deep responsibility which, at such a juncture, rests upon the citizens of our country. If the Bill became law the administrative unity of the Church would be broken its existing right of joint deliberation would be mischievously hindered; and its power of rendering effective service to the whole community would be gravely impaired by the alienation to secular purposes of money given for distinctively religious use. We deem it to be right, therefore, to call upon those whom our words may influence to persevere untiringly in doing all that in them lies to avert the threatened change as a thing hurtful to the cause of religion in our land.

The general arrangements have now been completed for the Hyde Park demonstration on the afternoon of Saturday, June 21, in defence of the Church in Wales. There will be at least sixteen processions, starting at various times, but the earliest at three, and all timed to reach the park at half past five. Full use will be made of bands in the processions, while hymns, the choice of which will be left to the various organisers, will be sung during the march. The Bishops of London and Southwark will lead two of the main processions, but in no case will the clergy and choirs be expected to come robed. Each parochial contingent will display its own bannar, bearing a motto and the name of the parish.

Lord Willoughby de Broke, writing to the "Times" says. In spite of the attempts that are being made to ignore it, the vital matter of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland is hurrying to a crisis. Two things are quite certain.—(1) The House of Lords has no power under the Parliament Act to refer the Home Rule Bill to the electors. (2) The Ulstermen will not obey a Parliament seated at Dublin, and will not be coerced into doing so without resisting by force of arms. Any one who is not wilfully blinding himself to the facts must be aware that we are rapidly approaching a condition of extreme danger. The best means of averting this danger is to show the Government that they are not only out against Ulster, but against every Unionist in Great Britain. It is the duty of us Unionists on this side of the water to convince both the Parliament and the Executive that we are as much in earnest as the Ulstermen.

No doubt is felt by the police that a fire which destroyed two stacks of timber in the goods yard of the Great Central Railway Company at Nottingham between three and four o'clock on May 28 was due to militant suffragists. The alarm was given by a night watchman, and the fire brigade succeeded in limiting the damage to these two stacks but at one time it looked as if the whole yard of sixty stocks would be destroyed and probably the company's large goods warehouse as well.

Reuter telegraphed from Malta on May 23 that the Board of Admiralty spent the morning and part of the afternoon in witnessing a series of fleet exercises. Mr. Churchill and Rear-Admiral Moore embarked in the battle cruiser "Inflexible," while Mr. Asquith and the ladies of the party went on board the torpedo gunboat "Hussar." On May 24 representatives of various classes of the Maltese population waited upon Mr. Asquith and put before him the expediency of a Constitution being granted which, while safeguarding imperial interests, would give the people absolute control over purely local matters. They presented a memorandum, and a long discussion then followed, in the course of which Mr. Asquith promised that careful consideration should be given to the matter without delay.

The Admiraly yacht "Enchantress" arrived at Palermo on May 26, and on the 27th with the Prime Minister and the First Lord on board, left for Sardinia.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presided at the jubilee dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, held in the Hotel Metropole on May 24. Referring to the powers and responsibilities of modern journalism, he urged the exercise of high-minded influence by the English Press to allay international suspicions. Subscriptions and donations to the fund amounted to £3,000.

The celebration of the centenary of the birth of Sir Isaac Pitman was begun at Stationers' Hall on May 23 under the presidency of Sir Thomas Crosby, who received many visitors and delegates.

Hospital Sunday was observed in London on May 25 for the forty-first year, and the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund is likely to benefit by a large amount from the collections taken in the various churches and chapels, and also by the street collectors. Last year the collections amounted to £67,972. In the hospitals benefited 130,000 in-patients were treated last year, and 6,000,000 attendances were made by out-patients.

Although the recent strike of farm labourers in Cheshire was quickly ended the unrest in the agricultural industry in the North continues, and in Lancashire serious trouble is now threatened. The men have demanded, among other things an increase of wages a half-day holiday on Saturday, and payment for overtime over and above twelve working hours a day. The farmers have replied to these demands in some cases by looking out the men and the situation is regarded with some uneasiness.

It is estimated that 'there are now over 17,000 men on strike in various parts of the Birmingham district. On May 28 4,000 hands employed by Messrs. Stewart and Lloyds at Halesowen left work.

There was a renewal on May 28 of the serious disorder which followed the strike of 2,000 carters at Bradford on the 27th. In spite of the presence of large rainforcements of police attempts were made to stop a number of railway waggons in the morning. One waggon was surrounded by strikers several of whom received minor injuries in a charge by a police. A number of mills have been closed, and it is estimated that about 1,000 factory workers are idle as a result of the strike.

Summer has set in earnest. The sun shone for 14·4 hours in London on May 25. The thermometer went up to eighty degrees in the shade, while in the sun it attained the attitude of 120 degrees, and at Staines it reached the giddy height of 128 degrees. The heat still continues.

A storm which passed over South London about ten o'clock on May 27 did considerable damage to St. Paul's Mission Hall, Lorrimore Street, Walworth. The lightning completely demolished the masonry of the belfry, and not a vestige of the church bell could be found. After striking the belfry, the lightning travelled along the gas pipe down to the gas meter in the basement. The meter exploded breaking all the windows of the Mission Hall and setting fire to the premises. The brigade was summoned and quickly put out the flames. Large masses of masonry were hurled a considerable distance from the building. The Mission Hall was empty at the time of the accident, but a quarter of an hour previously a number of children had been rehearsing for a temperance demonstration.

At the United Free Church Assembly in Edinburgh on May 23, Principal Iverach, the Moderator, presiding, Dr. John Young announced an anonymous gift of £25,000. He said that the donor was simply to be known as the founder of a fund which was to be held for investment by trustees representing the Church as a whole. Dr. Young added that the income of the £25,000 was to be specially devoted to the needs of ministers in remote and outlying districts for the more efficient discharge of their pastoral work.

The annual show of the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society opened on May 28 at Belfast. The entries this year, particularly in the cattle section, are the largest on record. The total amounts to 1,433, comprising 465 cattle, 167 heavy horses, 195 light horses, 53 draught horse in gear, 103 sheep, 70 pigs, 57 goats, and 235 of produce, while there are 71 competitors in the butter-making and other competitions, and there are 117 implement stands. Last year the total entries amounted to 1,335.

Mr. Birrell did not accept the invitation of the committee which organised the Empire Day celebrations in Belfast to witness a competition in squad drill by teams drawn from local Unionist clubs. The committee had suggested to Mr. Birrell that this would be an opportunity for him to learn by personal experience "what was going on among the Unionists of Ulster in order to defend their rights and privileges as British subjects against the domination of a Nationalist Parliament, proposed to be set up under the Government of Ireland Bill." Mr. Birrell neither attended the celebration nor sent any communication on the subject. Thirteen squads of twenty members each, drawn from some of the Unionist clubs in the city divisions, took part in the competition, and the judges and inspecting officers included Major F. H. Crawford and Capt. Frank Hall, organising secretary of the Unionist Clubs of Ireland. The squads carried out various evolutions and military formations, and the efficiency was so marked that three squads keenly contested the final. The Cliftonville Club eventually won the first prize—a set of medals presented by Capt. James Craig, M. P. Signalling practice by heliograh and semaphore flags was engaged in during the afternoon by members of the Ulster Signalling and Despatch Riding Corps, and communication was established by heliograph with Bangor a distance of about sixteen miles. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Belfast attended the celebration, and sent the following flag signal round the grounds:—"Congratulations to Union Jack Committee of Empire Day movement. Keep it going." Number of detectives were present and watched the signalling operations.

Dr. Chadwick, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, in opening a Church of Ireland diocesan conference at Londonderry on May 26, said:—To-morrow may bring forty like yesterday our betrayal by men who owe to us their own freedom, by all the seekers of place and pensions, by a hireling party which, having sold itself, does not hesitate to sell us also. To-morrow may be as yesterday, but to-day is ours—to-day with its tasks and problems. But considering how best we may be Christians and Churchmen we shall learn how best to be patriots as well. By preparing honestly and with God for the questions of every day, we shall prepare ourselves if need be to deal with the problems of a revolution.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

There is no doubt, says the "Times" Toronto correspondent, that the chief object of the visit to Ottawa of Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador in Washington, is to establish personal relations with the Canadian Ministers and ascertained the temper of the Government on one or two issues between the two countries.

The "Morning Post's" Ottawa correspondent telegraphed on May 27th:—At the request of Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia, the War Office is sending Col. Barton, superintendent at the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, and Capt. Ogilvie, of the Inspection Staff, Woolwich Arsenal, to reorganise the arsenal at Quebec, regarding which some dissatisfaction has lately been expressed.

Mr. Borden, in reply to questions in the House of Commons on May 26, regarding the resignation of Major-Gen. Mackenzie, said that the major-general resigned on April 7 and that no reason was given. The resignation was accepted on April 21, without consulting the imperial authorities. The resignation takes effect on Oct. 21. The Prime Minister denied that Col. Crowe, commandant of the Royal Military College, had resigned, and said that his term expires in October, and unofficially an application was made for an extension.

Mr. Lougheed, leader of the Government Party in the Senate, moving on May 26 the second reading of the Naval Aid Bill, said that for manifest reasons it was impossible to construct the three capital ships in time within their own country so as to meet the emergency, which was the fundamental principle of the Bill. It was imperative that those ships should be built where they could be constructed in the shortest possible time. He was aware that what had been pronounced an emergency by the Admiralty by the Imperial Government, by the Press of Great Britain, and by public opinion in the Oversea Dominions did not meet the view of an emergency entertained by the opponents of the Bill, but the menace of foreign armaments and the trend of events of Europe sufficiently emphasised the necessity for immediate action.

Reuter telegraphed from Toronto on May 22:—The steamer "James Carruther," of 16,000 tons, which, it is claimed, is the largest cargo vessel built in the British Empire, was successfully launched at Collingwood, Ontario, to-day. She will ply on the Great Lakes.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Times" Sydney correspondent telegraphed (May 23):—At a dinner given at the Colonial Institute to-night the Governor emphasised the imperialist work hitherto done by the Institute in educating the mother country and dispelling ignorance and said that now, largely by means of its colonial branches the Institute had become an important factor in uniting the empire organically. Admiral Sir George King-Hall insisted on the importance of annual defence conferences of the whole empire being held in the various Dominions, and expressed a hope that the Imperial Defence Committee would develop into an Imperial Defence Council with representatives of the Dominions. He stated that Mr. Fisher authorises the declaration that "the Australian division of the Imperial Navy owned, manned and controlled by Australians would be available to fight on behalf of the empire not only in Australia, but in any other seas."

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Union House of Assembly on May 23 debated the question of the three pound gold tax on Natal Indians, which is one of the difficulties of the Indian question. General Smuts, Minister of Finance and Defence, stated that he was now discussing the question of policy with the Natal members. If the question of policy was not pressed, he said, there would be little difficulty, as the proceeds of the tax were unimportant. Members of the Opposition expressed surprise, believing that the abolition of the tax was conceded in deference to the Imperial Government, but this was denied by General Smuts.

In the Union House of Assembly on May 26, the Immigration Bill passed the third reading, with an amendment permitting the wife of a monogamous marriage to enter South Africa. One of the Natal members stated that this would tend to remove the present irritation among Indians. The amendment giving aliens the right of appeal to Immigration Boards was further amended the saving clause regarding the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown in connection with a further appeal being omitted.

Reuter telegraphed from Pretoria on May 24:—In Princess Park here to-day General Schalk Burger unveiled the statue of the late President Kruger, the gift of Senator Marks, in the presence of a representative gathering of 2,000 persons, including Senator Wolmarans, who with the exception of General Schalk Burger, is the only surviving member of President Kruger's executive, Mr. Findlay, Deputy Mayor of Pretoria, who presided, Mr. Rissik, member of the Administrative Council, Sir Robert Hart, the commander-in-chief, Surg.-Gen. Lloyd, and Senator Marks. Lord Gladstone sent a message in which he said that all sections in politics were at one in honouring the memory of a distinguished man who gave his life's work to the service of his countrymen.

NIGERIA.

A delegation of forty native rulers from Southern Nigeria is on its way to London to protest against the alleged infringement of ancient native rights. The advance party, including Prince Bassey Duke, the son of the last crowned native King of Calabar, Prince James Eyo Ita, Chief Richard Koko, and Chief Inko Goodhead, have landed at Plymouth from the West African mail steamer Abosso. Prince Bassey Duke declined to make any statement until the deputation had appeared before the Colonial Secretary.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Times" Vienna correspondent telegraphed on May 28.—The Reichpost publishes a conversation "with a leading German diplomatist"—apparently the German Ambassador in Vienna, Herr von Tschirschkop—on Anglo-German relations and the recent visit of the King and Queen to Berlin. According to this diplomatist the reports that an entente has been concluded in Berlin are incorrect while neither Germany nor England contemplate any change in their present alliances or ententes.

FRANCE.

By far the most serious military protest against the Three Years' Service Bill was made on May 22, says the "Times" correspondent, at Rodez, in the Pyrenees Orientales, by a considerable number of men belonging to the 122nd Regt. A school teacher and several members of the Confederation Generale du Travail who are serving with the regiment appear to have planned to repeat the mutiny of the 17th Regt. during the "wine war" six years ago. At bugle call the men were to form up in the barrack square behind the band and, after enlisting the support of the first battalion of the regiment, quartered elsewhere, to march past the officers' Club to the strains of the "Internationale." Plans had been made to break open the amunition stores and to proceed to Albi, some sixty miles distant, to meet another revolting regiment, which is said to be the 15th. At eight o'clock in the evening the band began to assemble in the barrack square with a considerable amount of shouting and disorder, which attracted the attention of Major Angelby. An order was given for the arrest of the band, but before it could be executed the bugle was sounded. While Major Angelby was engaged in knocking down the bugler the mutineers began to pour down the stairs of the barracks with rifles and ammunition. Eight noncommissioned officers with fixed bayonets ran to hold the narrow staircase, and Major Angelby, seizing a rifle, joined them and threatened to kill the first man who advanced. This firm attitude had its effect, and in three-quarters of an hour the mutineers were under arrest and the keys of the powder magazine, which they had seized, were again in the keeping of the military authorities.

Raids were made on May, 26, in Paris and the provinces on the syndicalist and anarchist centres in search of evidence dealing with the present campaign against the Three Years' Service Bill. A large amount of printed matter was seized at the Maison des Federations and the Confederation Generale du Travail, and it is stated that clear evidence has been obtained that the organisation know as "Le Sou du Soldat" and the "C.G.T." are implicated in the present anti-militarist campaign.

GERMANY.

As the result of party manœuvers the new Army Bill passed rapidly through the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on May 28, and will be reported to the House for second reading on Tuesday June 10.

A Bill is being presented to the Reichstag amending the law of July, 1893 against the betrayal of military secrets. The main effects of the Bill, which seems a severe as the most military journals have demanded, would be greatly to extend the definition of "military secrets," to make preparations for espionage punishable, to make the penalties much more severe and to make "careless" disclosure of military secrets a penal offence. Persons convicted of espionage "in mitigating circumstances" would be sent to prison instead of to a fortress. Persons who visit fortified places and give inaccurate accounts of themselves would come under the penalties of the law.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Navy League was held at Bremen on May 25. There was a large attendance, and the naval representatives present included the officer in charge of the Naval Press Bureau. In his presidential speech Grand Admiral von Koester is reported to have said that although until the Army Bill bad been passed all other claims must remain in the background, yet he hoped that the just wishes of the navy would later on obtain satisfaction. The Navy League rejected the proposal for "a holiday year." but welcomed the improvement in relations with England. Anglo-German co-operation was, however, possible only if Germany were treated as an equal, and had a respectable fleet at her disposal.

SPAIN.

The Cortes re-opend on May 26 after five months recess. The Chamber of Deputies rose at once, in sign of mourning for Senor Moret.

The Marquis Villanueva has been elected Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies with 258 votes.

PORTUGAL.

After a trial lasting fifteen days judgment has been given in the case of the forty-one political prisoners concerned in the military plot of Evora, discovered about the time of the last Monarchial incursion. Sixteen prisoners including a major, a captain and a lieutenant have been condemned to terms of imprisonment ranging from two years to twenty months.

BELGIUM.

A fire broke out at the Ghent Exhibition on May 25 at the Zillerthal cafe, a German concern, constructed entirely of wood. The fire spread to the Indian Pavilion, which like the cafe was completely destroyed. The offices of the "chefs de garde' of the Exhibition were also burnt out. The next section on this side would have been the English, but the firemen were on the watch, and, aided by the pompiers of Ghent, succeeded in holding the fire up. The English section was thus saved. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to an area of 150 square yards, and the Fine Arts building escaped untouched. No one was injured. The Hindoo section was only occupied by a single exhibitor.

LORD KITCHENER ON EGYPT.

SAVING MONEY FOR THE PEOPLE.

A marked diminution of party feeling and party strife with greater confidence in the Government is the keynote of the political situation in Egypt, and Lord Kitchener, whose annual report was issued on May 24th as a White Paper, takes these to be signs that in the near future, the population will be again closely united and will endeavour to work loyally for the common good and to further the real interests of their country.

In areference to the Balkan war, Lord Kitchener states that as a consequence of that struggle, "the past year has been one of considerable anxiety. Defective military arrangements appear to be responsible for this breakdown of one of the famous fighting armies in the world."

The Wardani plot is briefly dealt with. It was a conspiracy to assassinate prominent officials in the country, and, if successful, could only have done great harm and thrown back the progress of Egypt for many years. It was discovered in time and the conspirators were punished.

Having traced the financial condition of the conntary during the last thirty years, the report asserts that the level of prosperity which the country had now reached reposed in a very considerable measure on the maintenance of the price of cotton which had prevailed during the past few years. It was therefore necessary, while maintaining strict expenditure, so to regulate extraordinary expenditure as to leave a permanent balance in the reserve fund for use in case of emergency.

If the Government were reproached with its failure to reduce the Public Debt in the course of the last thirty years, it might be replied that the economic regeneration of the country had been meanwhile secured by national expenditure of a capital nature, which, although it had not had the desired result, might well have justified an increase in the Public Debt. Some £30,000,000 had been spent on public works and railways out of the resources of the country without recourse to foreign capital. In fact the Government had saved a portion of the people's income and capitalised it for productive purposes.

The protection of the poorer fellah by means of the Five-feddan Law was rendered necessary by the action of the small foreign usurers throughout the country. The fellah Lord Kitchener hopes, will acquire habits of thrift, but it will no doubt take a long time to change the habits of centuries. Another reform which is referred to is the Cantonal Justice Law, which establishes notables as unpaid magistrates in small areas of a few villages only, and Lord Kitchener expresses the hope that they will be promptly meting out justice and effecting reconciliation in matters in dispute, reduce crime, and bring contentment to the poorer classes of the people.

Lord Kitchener deals at length with the steps taken to provide a proper scheme of irrigation and the distribution of an increased volume of storage water, which will in due course become available, and the general conclusions at which he has arrived are: (1) that the necessary supply of irrigation water for the present greatly-extended area of cultivation is assured; (2) that sufficient water for all probable extensions of the Delta during the next fifteen years is also assured, except in the event of a very low summer river; (3) that as it is advisable to allow some extension of perennial cultivation in Upper Egypt, and to meet the demands for water for extended cultivation in the Delta in years of low supply, it will be necessary to increase the quantity available for distribution.

"I have been struck," says Lord Kitchener, "by the absence of roads suitable for animal and motor traffic," and he details the steps now being taken for the construction and control of high roads through the country, connecting all the principal Mudiria towns and others of importance.

JUDICIAL REFORMS.

In conclusion, Lord Kitchener says that it is much to be regretted that urgent reforms in the Judicial organisations of the mixed courts should have been delayed by want of unanimity amongst the Powers, whose consent is necessary for their introduction, the most obvious and pressing reform being the economy of judicial power.

"I regard it as very unfortunate," comments his lordship, "that political opposition should prevent the adoption of reform in these courts, which the responsible Government of the country considers essential to their continued progress and improvement. . . . The efforts and industry of the judges themselves are fully recognised by the Government, which, in its endeavour to effect the reforms referred to, and many others, is solely actuated by a desire to ensure that such efforts and industry shall be productive of more fruitful results for the general good of the community."

In an interesting paragraph Lord Kitchener says: I have been anxious to arrange some practical means of improving the conditions and environment of young Egyptians who are sent by their parents to study in Europe.

His Lordship goes on to say that the Government has now taken the matter in hand and in consultation with the fathers and guardians of the students is arranging to place inspectors in each country, who will keep in touch with these youths, regulate their studies and conduct and supervise their holidays. Lord Kitchener is glad to observe that the University of Oxford is prepared to institute a local committee which will give material assistance in the case of Egyptian undergraduates.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

A CHINESE G. B. S.

An amusing story is going round the theatres (says "T. P.'s Weekly") apropos a meeting between Sir Herbert Tree and Mr. Frederick Ross, who was recently playing Drake at His Majesty's.

Soon after Sir Herbert's return from America he was in the Garrick Club when Mr. Ross came in. Sir Herbert had not seen Mr. Ross since that gentleman took up his new part of Chorus in "The Yellow Jacket," at the Duke of York's.

"How are you?" asked Sir Herbert. "And what is the part you are playing?"

"Oh, I'm a Chinese version of Bernard Shaw!" was the reply.

THE HAT PRAYER.

An elderly Cardiffian (according to the "Western Mail") says that as a boy, when told to pray into his hat before taking his seat in church—a piece of ceremonial now obsolete—he always used the following formula:—"Lincoln, Bennett, and Co., hat makers to Her Majesty the Queen; extra quality. Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London Honi soit qui mal y pense. Dieu et mon droit. Amen!"

A TOBY COMEDY.

One of the most important dramatic performances in Liverpool was "held up," and not by a Suffragette (says the "Liverpool Daily Post"). A man with a big heart—he calls himself a friend of all the world—saw the famous tragi-comedy of "Punch" being played in front of St. George's Hall and decided that Toby wanted a bone. He got a bone for Toby and it had plenty of meat on it. Toby was in the midst of his star "turn protecting Judy from Punch's brutality, when the friend of all the world held up the bone to Toby—and he promptly forgot his part.

He jumped to the ground, seized the bone, and made off with it. For half an hour the tragedy of "Punch" was suspended whilst the crook-backed hero, the collector, and several small boys chased the missing actor.

And when he was recaptured he played his part very reluctantly; for he had memories of a crowded half-hour of glorious life.

MOUNTAINEER.

There is a fairly steep hill just above a little croft in Glenfalloch (says the "Glasgow News"), and the other day an American lady visitor who is "doing Scotland" so far forgot herself as to enthuse over its great beauty. "Now," she said to the shepherd's wife, "I guess there will be mountaineers who have climbed right up on top on that mountain." "I canna say for that," was the Highland woman's reply; "but my man clim's up to the top every mornin' afore parritch time." Another argument in favour of the national dish.

COSMOPOLITAN.

A Kaffir arrested in Cape Colony, charged with attempting to murder a Jew, has confessed that he murdered a Chinaman in May last year, a Zulu in October, and a Syrian in April this year.

PIETY AND HUMOUR.

To-morrow Scotland will celebrate the centenary of Robert Murray McCheyne. Though McCheyne's piety was undoubtedly genuine (says the "Manchester Guardian"), it sometimes tended to morbidity. Thus he thought it a "singular instance of divine grace" when a child of eleven told him she often wished she was dead so that she might sin no more.

That he was utterly lacking in a sense of humour is shown by an incident that took place in Palestine. He went there with three fellow-ministers in 1839 on a Mission of Inquiry to the Jews. One of the number fell from his camel in the midst of the sandy desert, "and none of our company could conjecture what bearing on the object of our mission this sad occurrence could have."

As the victim of the "sad occurrence" had fallen asleep before tumbling off his camel, it might have occurred to the company that the incident was a warning to keep awake.

BOYS' VIEWS OF POLICEMEN.

Boys' views of policemen are thus quaintly expressed in the examination papers of the Albert-street School, Bulwell, Nottingham:—

One of our well-known men in the large towns is the policeman; he is a very large man, and looks very smart in his suit of blue.

If he sees a boy who ought to be at school, he tries to catch him and take him to school, where he is punished.

His duties are many. At night he walks quietly down the streets in case there are any robbers. . . . He carries a lamp about with him to see where the robber escapes. If the robber hides, he will be traced. The policeman carries a staff, a whistle, and some handcuffs in case he needs them.

CARPENTER NOT VOCALIST.

Mrs. D'Oyly Carte's favourite story (says "T. P.'s Weekly") dealt with the old days at the Savoy. A seedy individual applied to her for a job so persistently that she referred him to her husband. He was just then trying some candidates for the chorus, but this did not prevent the applicant from interrupting Mr. D'Oyly Carte to ask him for work. After he had done this three or four times the request was granted. Mr. D'Oyly Carte turned to the pianist and asked him to play an accompaniment. With some hesitation the stranger raised his voice. "What do you mean by this tomfoolery?" shouted Mr. D'Oyly Carte. "You have confounded impudence to ask me for a job." "I ain't no singer," replied the man. "I don't want to sing. I'm a stage carpenter, and only sang to please you."

COSTLY CHARITY.

A striking illustration of the circumlocutory methods of organised charity was furnished during the recent investigation at Chicago of the case of Mrs. Maggie Ustich, two of whose children were asphyxiated while she was attending a lecture at the Mary Crane Nursery on the care of babies. In eighteen months, eighty-two persons, representing seventeen charitable institutions, visited the afflicted mother and inquired her needs. The services of eleven doctors and three nurses were requisitioned to attend the dying children, and 105 visits and conferences were held to consider the circumstances of Mrs. Ustich and her three surviving children. At various times the woman was given sums amounting to $229 (£45 16s.). The expenses in connection with the granting of this money amounted to $5,000 (£1,000).

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The intimation of the remission of their sentences by the Kaiser to the three Englishmen accused of spying did not reach them in the same picturesque form as did the reprieves granted by King Alfonso to to six Spaniards a day or two before. The papers relating to these cases are sent up to the Spanish Monarch for his consideration tied with black ribbons, and if decision is favourable they are returned tied with white.

There seems to be a revival of the carriage for daily "driving" in London; and this is said to be due to the fact that motors are too fast for the ceremonious "driving out" which so many ladies employ as a means of "getting through" the afternoon. Observation at a point in Hyde Park of vehicles going one way at 4-30 in the afternoon showed that thirty-three carriages passed and ninety-seven motors.

People who go to the Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia see in the elaborate Restoration episode a King whose appearance agrees remarkably well with contemporary pen and paint portraits of the second Charles. Marvell's "tall stature and sable hue" and Evelyn's "fierce countenance" are realised to the life. The Stuart nose—which was long, heavy, and rather curiously shaped at the tip—is not quite so successfuliy caught, but otherwise the likeness very faithful to the best authority. The revival of the the grenade exercises of 1748 was so realistically done yesterday that one of the grenades set fire to a wall—of painted canvas and wood—and youthful spectators from Service homes, Boy Scouts, and the like, appeared quite disappointed when a bluejacket unceremoniously extinguised the flames.

A large and comical hoarding to advertise the Horse Show at Olympia is being built up in Oxford-street to the great amusement of passers by, It represents a prehistoric chariot as well as more modern types including a lady mounted on an evillooking kicker and like London itself will no doubt be very nice when it is finished.

Miniature baths for toy dogsare the latest examples of the length to which a certain class of folly may go. A specimen is on show in the window of a shop in Dover-street, Piccadilly. It is a beautiful little contrivance of white porcelain with hot and cold taps and waste-pipe.

M. Clemenceau's new paper, "L'Homme Libre," is not the first journal of that name but the third. The first was founded by the Socialist Babeuf, and ran for only a few short months in 1794. The second was a revolutionary organ launched under the auspices of the Societe des Saisons in 1838. By way of evading the vigilance of the censors and the police it was announced as "published by the Concierge Fomberteaux," and "edited by Fomberteaux junior, the cobbler."

Several public-houses in England can show a longer record than the Dick Whittington, Cloth Fair, whose licence, dating back to the 15th century, is about to be abolished under the Compensation Act. Among these are the Saracen's Head, Newark; the Old Green Man, Erdington; the Seven Stars, Manchester; and the Bell, Finedon, which last is said to have been used as an inn in 1042. The Fighting Cocks Inn, St, Albans, claims to be the oldest imhabited house in the country, having been built as a boathouse to the monastery founded at St, Albans by King Offa about 795.

Mr. J. W. Lowther, M. P., Speaker of the House of Commons, writes as follows to the "Mid-Cumberland Liberal Association:" The date my retirement must be conjectural, for it does not rest wholly with myself, but must depend upon the necessities of the public service. I shall have to subordinate my possible inclinations to public requirement, and place myself, if my health still serves, at the disposal of the House of Commons in that regard. The Liberals have not opposed Mr. Lowther's election since 1895.

When M. Poincare pays his State visit to England next month, it is expected that he will give a dinner at the French Embassy in honour of the King and Queen. If a State ball takes place at Buckingham Palace during his stay, M. Poincare will, in all probability, follow the example of former Presidential visitors, and beg to be excused from joining in the State quadrille, although he cannot, like MM. Loubet and Fallieres, plead inability to dance.

There has always been some uncertainty as to whether or not the Prince of Wales would go into the 10th Hussars, the old regiment of his grandfather, King Edward, and his uncle, the Duke of Clarence. Of late the rumour has been going about that the Grenadier Guards is to be the regiment selected for the Prince. At present the Duke of Connought and Prince Arthur of Connaught are the only Royal Princes holding military rank, but in a few years' time there will be several young Princes serving with the colours.

NEW TRIBE OF PYGMIES.

In the account given before the Royal Institution of Great Britain by Captain Cecil G. Rawling of an expedition to explore Dutch New Guinea, the discovery of a new tribe of pygmies was announced. They were men of the Tapiro tribe, found near the Kapare River, which flows to the west of Mimika. Two were at first run down and captured, and subsequently two more were caught. Though terribly frightened, they were treated with such kindness that the travellers were soon able not only to trade with them, but to visit their village of Wambirimi. Great difficulty was experienced in finding the main vilage, and although no active hostility was shown them, the party were very far from being received with open arms. Of the women and children they saw nothing, but their shrill voices were heard as they fled up the mountain side. The men's average height was found to be 4ft. 8 3-4in. This puts them next in rank, so far as stature is concerned, to the Congo pygmies.

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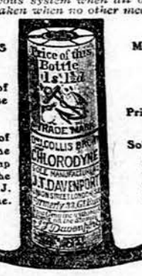

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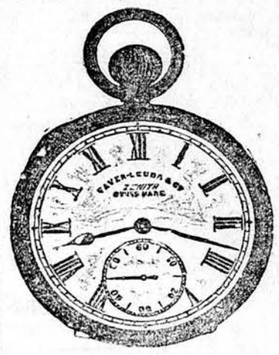

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